

# SYRACUSE

Illustrated.

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1890.



*Syracuse Collection*  
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 YRACUSE is a city of nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants, situated at the head of Onondaga Lake, on a creek of the same name, and at about equal distances from Buffalo, on the west, and Albany, on the east. Its site was originally a dismal and almost impenetrable swamp, which is described by Clark in his "Onondaga" as having been "a favorite resort" for bears, wolves, wildcats and rattlesnakes. No city in the State, outside the great metropolis, presents a more remarkable instance of steady and substantial growth or possesses in higher degree the elements of continued prosperity. Even so recently as seventy years ago there were only two frame dwellings and a tavern on all the broad territory included within its present limits. To-day every trace of the swamp has disappeared, broad avenues and beautiful streets have taken the place of the "corduroy" and "gridiron" roads that once constituted its only approaches, and the rude cabins of the pioneers have given way to palatial residences, and to imposing business structures, and to churches that are models of architectural beauty and that have been built at lavish expenditures of money.

The first settlement on the city's site was called Webster's Landing, from Ephraim Webster, an Indian trader, whose cabin stood near the outlet of the creek. Webster was succeeded in 1793 by Benjamin Newkirk, but it was not until many years afterward that any active steps were taken toward the formation of a village. The ground upon which the larger portion of the city stands was originally a part of the Salt Springs reservation. The land was sold under an act of the Legislature in 1804 to Abraham Walton for \$6,500, the tract including about 250 acres. The advertisements announcing the sale represented the place as provided with a good site for a mill, and this idea excited the ridicule of the people in Salina, on the north, and in Onondaga, to the south. Discussion of the matter grew warmer and warmer until at last the Surveyor-General of the State, Simeon DeWitt, indignant at the sarcasms hurled at him by the residents of the villages named, and anxious to disprove their assertions, set a spirit-level in his gig one morning and drove all the way from Albany to

make a personal examination of "the premises." The power was found to be even better than it had been represented, and the Surveyor-General returned in triumph to the Capital. The land was laid out by James Geddes, and after its sale was known as the Walton tract. One of the conditions of the transfer was that the purchaser should, within a specified time, erect, or cause to be erected, a suitable building for a tavern, or, as Clark has it, "a house of entertainment for the accomodation of travelers." Mr. Walton accordingly sold half an acre of ground to Henry Bogardus, binding him to carry out the stipulation made with the State. The tavern was built in 1806. It was two stories high and stood on the site of the present Empire block. Mr. Bogardus was succeeded by a Mr. Burlingham in 1808, by Joseph Langdon in 1810, by James Ingalls in 1812 and by Sterling Cossit in 1815.

At this time the place was called South Salina, but the name, not giving general satisfaction, was soon changed to Milan. Not long after his purchase Abraham Walton sold a portion of the tract to Michael Hogan and Charles Walton, and they, with the original proprietor, held it in common. After some unimportant changes it was transferred to Forman, Wilson & Co. in 1814 for about \$9,000, and from them it passed, in 1818, into the hands of Daniel Kellogg and William H. Sabin, who sold it in 1823 to Henry Eckford, of New York, a celebrated ship-builder of the time. In May, 1824, the tract was transferred to the Syracuse Company for the consideration of \$30,000, the Company consisting of William James, Isaiah and John Townsend and James McBride.

In 1819 the tract was again surveyed and laid out under the direction of Judge John Forman, whom Syracuse honors as its founder, and the inhabitants discovering, as the result of an attempt to obtain a postoffice, that there was another Milan in the State, decided that thereafter they would call their little hamlet Corinth. This latter name, for exactly the same reason, was soon afterward changed to the homely appellation of Cossit's Corners. In 1820 the much-desired postoffice was secured—not for Cossit's Corners, however, but for Syracuse, under which name the place has ever since been known. At this time the village contained little more than one hundred and fifty inhabitants, and the clearing upon which they lived embraced a space equal to only six or eight blocks or squares of the present city, a pine grove thickly interspersed with oak bushes covering the rest of the territory. For years afterward, what

are now great thoroughfares, were but narrow roadways or Indian trails, almost impassable, except in midsummer, when the heat of the sun had dried the surface water, or in the depths of winter when they were covered with ice and snow. It was not until the fall of 1819 that Judge Forman moved to Syracuse to lay the foundations of the future city. There were at the time but two frame buildings in the village, aside from the tavern, which was known as the South Salina hotel, and at the present entrance to the Syracuse House block, the very heart of the business quarter of the now prosperous town, a set of bars marked the passageway to a pasturing place for cattle. "So dense was the forest about Syracuse in 1819," writes Clark, "that two young ladies, the present Mrs. E. W. Leavenworth and Mrs. M. D. Burnet, in taking a morning stroll over 'Prospect Hill,' became bewildered among the thick brushwood, and finally wandered about until the day was far spent, when they found themselves in the vicinity of the Lodi locks, greatly fatigued with their labors and not a little rejoiced at the prospect of deliverance from the terrors of passing a gloomy night in the wilderness. Here they recognized familiar ground, and returned home in safety after a day of much anxiety and no little quietude of mind."

In 1822 the village had less than two hundred inhabitants, and it was without either church or school-house. The first merchants were Sidney Dole and Milan C. Taylor; the first physician, Dr. Swan; the first lawyer, John Wilkinson; the first printer and publisher, John Durnford. Mr. Durnford issued the first newspaper, the *Onondaga Gazette*, on April 2, 1823. After the first year the name was changed to the *Syracuse Gazette and General Advertiser*. From 1829 until the close of 1831 it was known as the *Syracuse Gazette and Onondaga Register*, and was published by Lewis H. Redfield, who had brought the *Register* from Onondaga Hollow. In 1832 the paper passed into the hands of J. H. Clark and J. de Blois Sherman, who changed its name to the *Syracuse Argus*, but soon afterward discontinued its publication.

The *Syracuse Advertiser* was established in 1825 by John F. Wyman, and in 1829 it was consolidated with the *Onondaga Journal*, published at Onondaga Hill by Vivus W. Smith, under the name of the *Onondaga Standard*. The *Morning Post*, the first Syracuse daily newspaper, was issued from the *Standard* office in 1835, but its existence was limited to a period of a few months.

In 1830 W. S. Campbell founded the *Onondaga Republican* as an anti-Masonic organ, but suspended publication after about three years. The *Syracuse American* (National Republican), was established in 1831, and discontinued after the campaign of 1832. In 1834 the *Constitutionalist*, a Whig newspaper, made its appearance, but gave way in two years to the *Syracuse Whig*, which, in its turn, was merged into the *Western State Journal*. The *Onondaga Chief* came into the field in 1835, its issue continuing until 1837, when it was succeeded, in turn, by the *Empire State Democrat* and the *Freeman*. The *Religious Recorder* was established in 1844, the *Syracuse Daily Star* in 1845, and the *Syracuse Daily Journal*, which is still continued as an evening paper, in 1846. Thirty or forty other newspapers were started between 1830 and 1860, but nearly all of them died a natural death within a short time after their establishment. Of those now in existence, the *Syracuse Courier* was first issued in 1856, the *Northern Christian Advocate* in 1840, the *Syracuse Central Demokrat* (German) in 1858, the *Onondaga Demokrat*, now the *Syracuse Union* (German), in 1852, the *Sunday Times* in 1876, and the *Evening Herald* in 1877.

The first religious society in Syracuse was of the Baptist denomination, and the organization took place in the winter of 1819-20. The church was not built until 1824. In this same year the Presbyterians organized a society, and they were followed by the Episcopalians in 1826, the Methodists in 1836, the Unitarians and Lutherans in 1838, the Jews in 1841, the Roman Catholics in 1842, the Dutch Reformed in 1848, the Congregationalists in 1853, and the Universalists in 1859.

The completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825, gave the first strong impetus to the growth of the village, and during the first few years next succeeding that important event the fact became plainer and plainer that the dreams of its founder, who had been roundly ridiculed and derided as an enthusiast for predicting a great future for the little hamlet on the Walton tract, were destined to find a brilliant and not very distant realization. The incorporation of the village was almost coincident with the opening of the great water-way, and from this time on it began to extend its boundaries, and to increase in wealth, population, industrial activity and commercial enterprise.

The first meeting for the election of officers under the act of incorporation was held on May 3, 1825, and it resulted in the election of Joshua Forman

as President of the Board of Trustees, with Amos P. Granger, Moses D. Burnet, Heman Walbridge and John Rogers as his associates. James Webb, Alfred Northum and Thomas Spencer were chosen Assessors; John Wilkinson, Clerk; John Durnford, Treasurer, and Daniel Gilbert, Justice of the Peace. Mr. Burnet was elected President in the following year, when only fifty-six votes were polled, and the Associate Trustees were H. Gifford, Mr. Northum, Andrew Van Patten and Henry Young, with Peter Van Olinda as Clerk.

La Fayette visited Syracuse soon after its incorporation, a large body of mounted citizens escorting him from Onondaga Hill to the Mansion House, which occupied the site of the present Empire House. Judge Forman delivered an address of welcome to which the illustrious Frenchman replied as follows:

“The names of Onondaga and Syracuse, in behalf of whose population you are pleased so kindly to welcome me, recall to my mind, at the same time, the wilderness that, since the time I commanded on the northern frontier, has been transformed into one of the most populous, best cultivated and enlightened parts of the United States, and the ancient Sicilian city, once the seat of republican institutions; much inferior, however, to those which, in American Syracuse, are founded upon the plain investigation, the unalloyed establishment of the rights of men, and upon the best representative forms of government. No doubt, sir, but that among the co-operators of the Revolution the most sanguine of us could not fully anticipate the rapidity of the improvements which, on a journey of many thousand miles, have delighted me, and of which this part of the country offers a bright example.”

The history of the village for the next twenty years is simply a record of gradual but substantial growth and prosperity, marked by scarcely any event of importance to the outside world, and disturbed only by the terrible powder explosion of 1841, in which twenty-six persons were killed outright, and fifty-three others more or less dangerously wounded. “The ever memorable explosion,” is the historian’s characterization of this appalling catastrophe, which he describes as follows:

“A fire originated in the joiner’s shop on the towing-path side of the Oswego Canal. Here had been stored some twenty-five kegs of powder, which exploded with the most terrible consequences. A gloom was cast over the village and the county, which betokened sorrow; sadness pervaded every dwelling,

and melancholy every heart. The effects of this explosion were felt for more than twenty miles around. A man upon the deck of a packet boat at Fulton, twenty-six miles distant, heard the report. At DeWitt and Jamesville, five miles off, persons were startled from their sleep, supposing their chimneys had fallen down. At Manlius, ten miles distant, the earth trembled, and crockery upon a merchant's shelves rattled for the space of several seconds like the shock from a clap of thunder. At Camillus it was compared to the crash of falling timber. At Onondaga it was supposed to be an earthquake. Glass in the windows a hundred rods distant was broken. Papers in the County Clerk's office, a hundred rods distant, were thrown from their places upon the floor, and several buildings were more or less injured. The instant the explosion took place the air was filled with the fragments of the building, bits of lumber, etc., which lighted up the heavens with the brightness of day; but in a twinkling it was total darkness. The explosion had extinguished every particle of fire. The scene at this moment was horrible beyond description; men, women and children screaming in horror; none knew the extent of the calamity, and all were anxious to learn the fate of their friends. Quickly some 3,000 persons were gathered, anxiously looking for those whom they most regarded. Very soon lamps were brought, the wounded were carried off, filling the air with sighs and groans. The dead were sought and found, many of them so much disfigured that they could be recognized only by their clothes or the contents of their pockets. For a long time clumps of persons could be seen with lights in all directions, carrying either the dead or the wounded to their homes. The scenes of that fatal night will long be remembered by the citizens of Syracuse and the county of Onondaga. The next day the village was shrouded in mourning. The stores were all closed and business was out of the question. On Sunday the unfortunate victims were consigned to the tomb, amidst the sympathies and tears of an afflicted community."

The only parallel in the whole history of the city to this fearful accident was the terrible calamity of June 23, 1874, the sad memory of which is still fresh in the minds of the people. It was in the evening, and a large assemblage had gathered in the parlors of the Central Baptist Church to listen to a "Little Olde Folks' Concert" by the children. During the entertainment the floor, which was insufficiently supported by iron rods connecting with a wooden truss

under the roof, gave way, and the entire audience, with the loosened timber and the furniture, fell in a confused mass to the unoccupied portion of the building below. This is the story of the accident as told in the "Memorial" published by the church.

"Suddenly, as when a flash of lightning darts from a clear sky, or a dark and terrible chasm appears where but a moment before was solid ground, a crash is heard, the floor sinks, the ceiling falls down into utter darkness, amid shivered beams and stifling plaster, broken furniture and twisted gas pipes, old men and maidens, young men and children, are buried in inextricable confusion. For a moment a silence, awful in its intensity, reigned, and then groans of agony, shrieks of terror, wails of mortal fear, anguished cries for help arose in one great chorus from the struggling, bleeding, dying mass of humanity. \* \* \* An alarm of fire was struck, but happily the horrors of fire were not added to the awful catastrophe. The work of extricating the unfortunates was carried on quietly, calmly and systematically, and as the living, one after another, were released, grateful prayers of thankfulness arose from loving hearts whose fears were so happily dispelled; but as the dead were by reverent hands brought out into the quiet night, sharp cries of despair and agonizing appeals for assistance under this heavy weight of woe pierced the still air of the summer night. As the church bell tolled the hour of midnight the remains of the last victim were removed from the wreck."

Fourteen persons were killed in this frightful disaster, and 145 were more or less severely injured.

The steady increase of the village in population and importance induced the discussion of its incorporation as a city in 1846. No definite conclusion was reached in the matter until 1847, when the question was brought before the Legislature. In December of that year the act of incorporation was passed, uniting the villages of Salina and Syracuse into a city, chartered with the name of the latter. Harvey Baldwin, one of the eminent lawyers of his time, became the first Mayor. The names of his successors in the office are: Elias W. Leavenworth, 1849; Alfred H. Hovey, 1850; Moses D. Burnet, 1851; Jason C. Woodruff, 1852; Dennis McCarthy, 1853; Allen Munro, 1854; Lyman Stevens, 1855; Charles F. Williston, 1856-7; William Winton, 1858; Elias W. Leavenworth, 1859; Amos Westcott, 1860; Charles Andrews, 1861-2; Daniel Book-

staver, 1863; Archibald C. Powell, 1864; William D. Stewart, 1865-6-7; Charles Andrews, 1868; Charles P. Clark, 1869-70; Francis E. Carroll, 1871-2; William J. Wallace, 1873; Nathan F. Graves, 1874; George P. Hier, 1875; John J. Crouse, 1876; James J. Belden, 1877-8; Irving G. Vann, 1879; Francis Hendricks, 1880-1; John Demong, 1882; Thomas Ryan, 1883-4-5; Willis B. Burns, 1886; William B. Kirk, 1888; William Cowie, 1890.

The first Aldermen chosen were: James Lynch and Elizur Clark for the First Ward; Alexander McKinstry and John B. Burnet for the Second Ward; William H. Alexander and Gardner Lawrence for the Third Ward, and Henry W. Durnford and Robert Furman for the Fourth Ward.

The city at the time of its incorporation had a population of only about 15,000. In 1857 the number of inhabitants had increased to 26,000. In the next twenty years it was doubled, while in the last ten it has been increased by 30,000 more, making, with additions that have recently come to it by annexation, a total population of about 93,000 at the present time. In 1857 there were 137 streets, ten newspapers, twenty-six churches and eight public schools; to-day there are some 500 streets, seventy-two churches, thirty-three newspapers and thirty public schools. The most recent improvement is a public park on the heights in the western suburbs, the gift of the late Major J. B. Burnet, and another great work soon to be begun contemplates the establishment of a municipal system of water works, with Skaneateles Lake, seventeen miles distant, as the source of supply.

The main part of the city lies in the valley of the creek, and is laid out with measurable regularity, but few of the streets being less than sixty feet wide, while in many instances the width is much greater. There are half a dozen small parks in the residence portion of the town, which is so thickly studded with trees as to have drawn from a prominent Canadian clergyman, who was a visitor in Syracuse two or three summers ago, the remark, made in a letter to a friend in Montreal, that he didn't know whether to describe the place as a city in the midst of a forest or as a forest in the midst of a city. The business part is built substantially of brick, while the dwellings, except in the case of the palatial residences in James, West Onondaga and East and West Genesee streets, are mostly of wood. The most imposing structure in the city is the Syracuse Savings Bank, which is of Ohio buff sandstone, with

trimmings of New Jersey red sandstone. Just opposite, on the other side of the Erie Canal, stands the Onondaga County Savings Bank, a fine building of Onondaga limestone in the renaissance style. Crossing the swing bridge the visitor finds himself in front of the Third National Bank, a unique and handsome structure built of brick, with trimmings of Carlisle sandstone, and as thoroughly fire-proof as modern architectural science can make a building. The Postoffice, recently completed, is justly ranked among the city's handsomest ornaments. It is built of Onondaga limestone, and is finished inside with marble and hard wood, the total cost being more than \$400,000. What a contrast the splendid structure presents with the times when John Wilkinson, the first Postmaster, used to carry the mail about in his hat, and was able to move, as he actually did, the whole contents of the office on his shoulders, without being obliged to go back for another load! The new City Hall, now in course of construction, will be a still more stately pile, though its location is none too well calculated to show its architectural beauties to advantage.

Among other fine structures that may be mentioned are the Everson, Wieting and Kirk blocks, the County Clerk's office, the White Memorial and Snow buildings, and the Florence, Mowry, Durston and Kenyon flats. The construction of these big apartment houses marks an era in the development of the city. Even so recently as seven or eight years ago scarcely anybody had begun to dream of them as a paying investment. To-day they are the abiding-places of hundreds of families, and they have become one of the necessities of the times. Of the city's churches, the finest (from an architectural point of view) are the First Presbyterian, St. Paul's (Episcopal) and St. Mary's (Catholic), all three of which are regarded as excellent specimens of the Gothic style, in one or the other of its many variations.

Syracuse is justly proud of its University, which stands on a beautiful elevation in the southeastern part of the city. It was established by the Methodists in 1870, and was opened in the following year. The responsibility for its support devolves upon the denomination named, but all sectarian differences are ignored, and even attendance at chapel exercises is not compulsory. The plan is that of an assemblage of colleges, of both undergraduate and professional grades, and three of these have been established—a college of the liberal arts, a college of physicians and surgeons, and a college of the fine arts. In 1875

the assets of the University amounted to about \$600,000, of which the city had contributed \$100,000; to-day, it has, in property alone, a net valuation of \$2,000,000. Among recent gifts, the three which stand out most prominently are the Holden Observatory, the Von Ranke Library and the John Crouse Memorial College. The observatory is splendidly equipped with facilities for the study of astronomy. The memorial college is one of the handsomest and best-appointed edifices of its kind in the country, and the library building, which was erected by subscription, is admirably adapted to its purpose.

Until within times comparatively recent, the manufacture of salt was the city's controlling interest. The first white man known to have visited the springs was Father Le Moyne, a Catholic missionary, and the discovery was so unexpected that when the priest afterward told the good people of New Amsterdam about it they unhesitatingly pronounced it "a Jesuit lie." This was in 1653. In 1797 the State took control of the springs and passed laws regulating the business of salt manufacture. From that time until 1806, inclusive, 78,000 bushels were made. The annual yield now is between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000.

The first burying-ground within the limits of what was formerly the village of Syracuse was, as nearly as can now be ascertained, a little to the west of the intersection of Fayette and Clinton streets. The bodies of fifteen or twenty persons were deposited there, and a stately business block now forms the monument over their dust. From 1819 to 1824 all burials were made at Salina, Onondaga Hill and Onondaga Hollow. The first person buried in what used to be designated "the old cemetery," near where the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg station now stands, was Mrs. Eliza Spencer, wife of the Hon. Thomas Spencer, her death taking place on April 2d of the year last named. The grounds for Rose Hill Cemetery were bought in 1841. They are now the center of a thickly populated district, and, though still used to some extent for burial purposes, the question of their abandonment is under discussion, and it is not unlikely that the not very distant future may see them cut up into streets and building lots. The principal cemetery is Oakwood, which comprises about 150 acres, and has a fine natural situation in the southeastern quarter of the city. It was dedicated with imposing ceremonies in 1859. No more beautiful or suitable grounds for burial purposes are to be found anywhere in the country, and the stranger who visits them feels himself abundantly repaid for his trouble

by the richness and variety of the natural scenery in and around them, the art displayed in their decoration, and the costly monuments that mark the resting places of the dead.

THE POET SINGS :

And thus, oh, lovely Oakwood, shalt thou spread  
Thy sylvan chambers for the slumbering dead.  
Through thy green landscapes shall Affection stray,  
Weep the wild tear, with softened sadness pray.  
Within the glen, as murmurings fill the tree,  
A voice shall seem to whisper, "Come with me!"  
And the green hill-top, where the sight is fraught  
With the rich painting Nature's hand hath wrought;  
Woodland and slope, mount, meadow and ravine,  
The city's white, the water's purple sheen,  
And the dim mountain tops, until the gaze  
Pierces where distance hangs its tender haze—  
Tell that the soul, with onward pointed eye,  
Finds its far limit only in the sky.

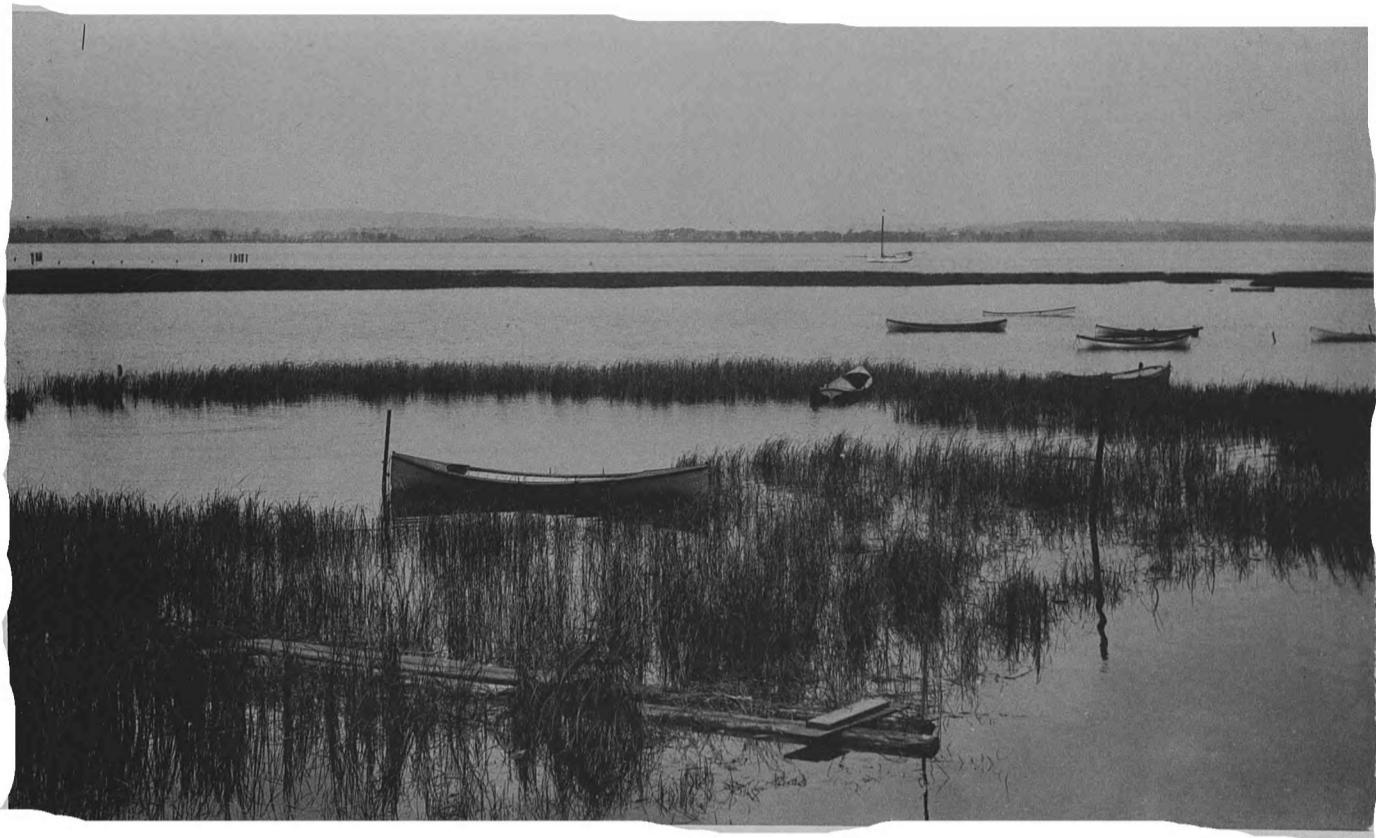
The other cemeteries in or near the city are St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, St. Agnes', Lodi, Geddes, First Ward and Woodlawn.

Within the memory of people now living there was but one school-house in the village of Syracuse. It was a low frame building, and it stood in a pine grove on the north side of Church street a little to the east of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad crossing. Public meetings were held in it for a number of years, and it also served as a place of worship. Several private schools were established between 1826 and 1846, one of the teachers being George F. Comstock, who was then a law student, and who has since risen to the highest eminence at the bar of the State. In 1835 a charter was obtained for the Syracuse Academy, but the institution did not prosper, and it was finally abandoned. At the time of the city organization the schools within its limits were ten in number. One year later Clark was able to describe them

as "the model schools of the county," and as "scarcely equaled by any in the State." The act of incorporation brought with it a new era in the educational development of the town. The schools are in charge of a Board of Education, composed of one Commissioner from each of the wards, and the system has been built up to a high degree of perfection and completeness. There are, in fact, few cities in the country to-day better supplied with educational facilities, and none in which the outlook for the future has in it more of encouragement and promise. The High School has a library of 18,000 volumes and a cabinet of geology and mineralogy which contains more than 30,000 specimens, and which is said to be in every way the best of its kind to be found in any school of similar grade in the United States.



SCENE ON ONONDAGA LAKE



SCENES ON LAKE ONONDAGA.





SCENE IN FAYETTE PARK.



SCENE AT BURNET PARK



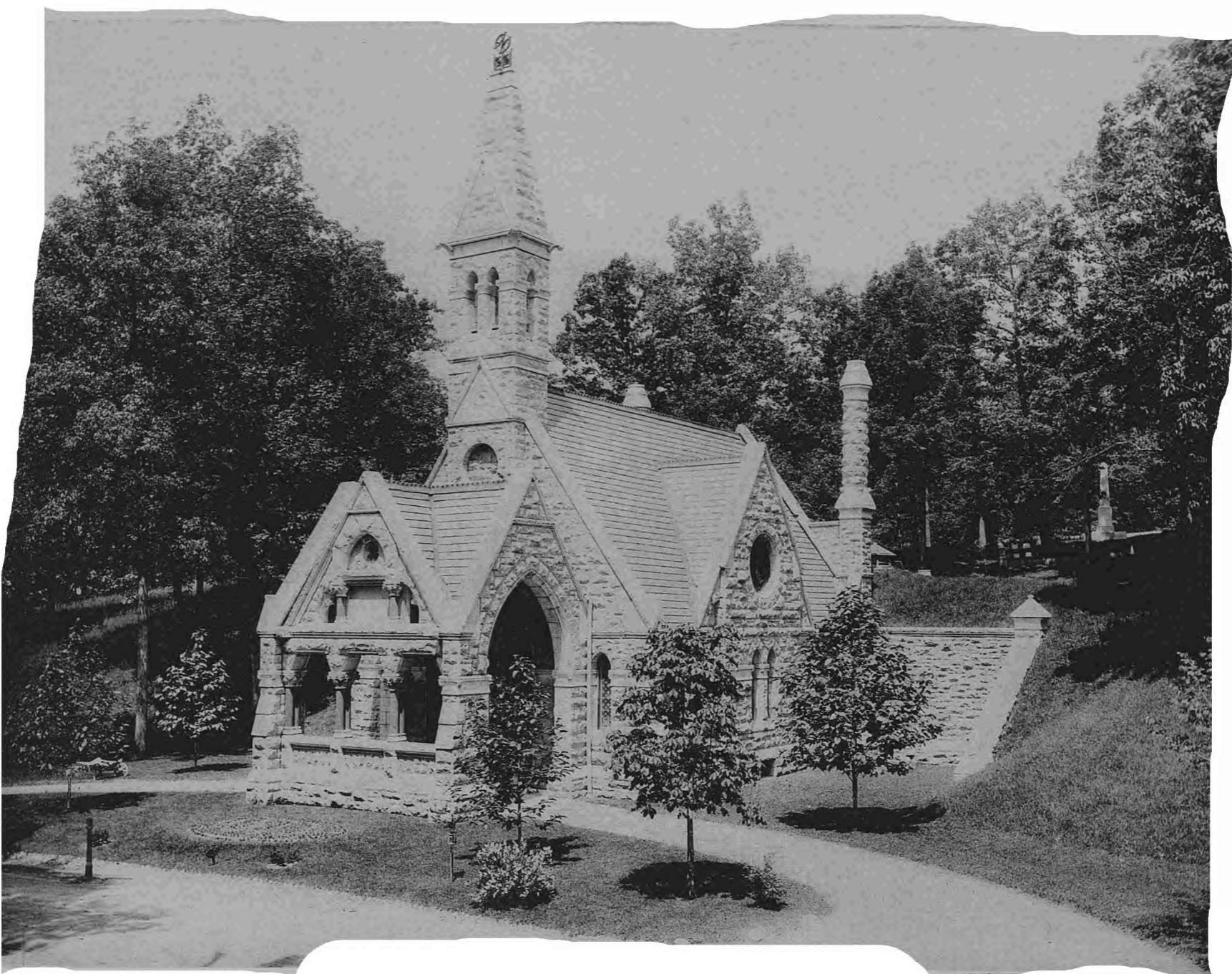
SCENE IN FORMAN PARK.



SCENE AT ELMWOOD DRIVING PARK.



SCENE AT ELMWOOD PARK.

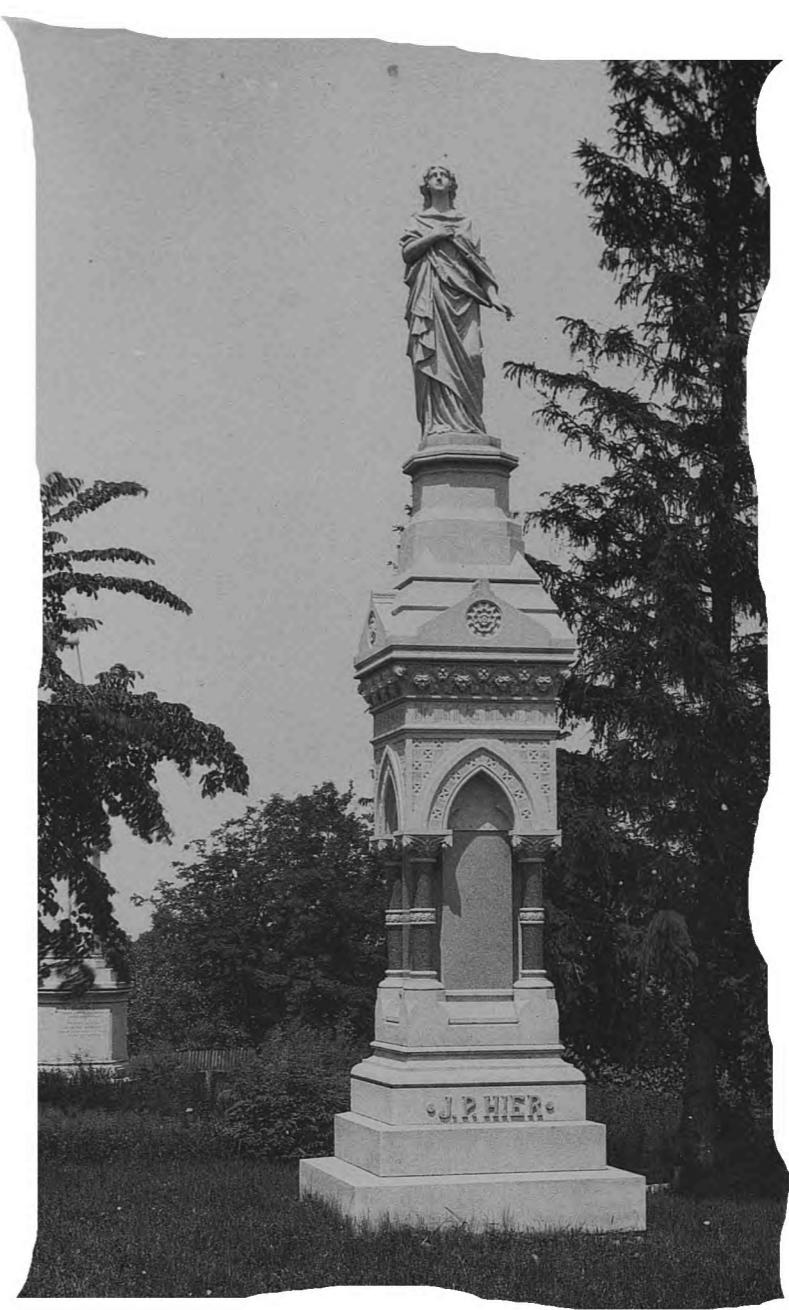
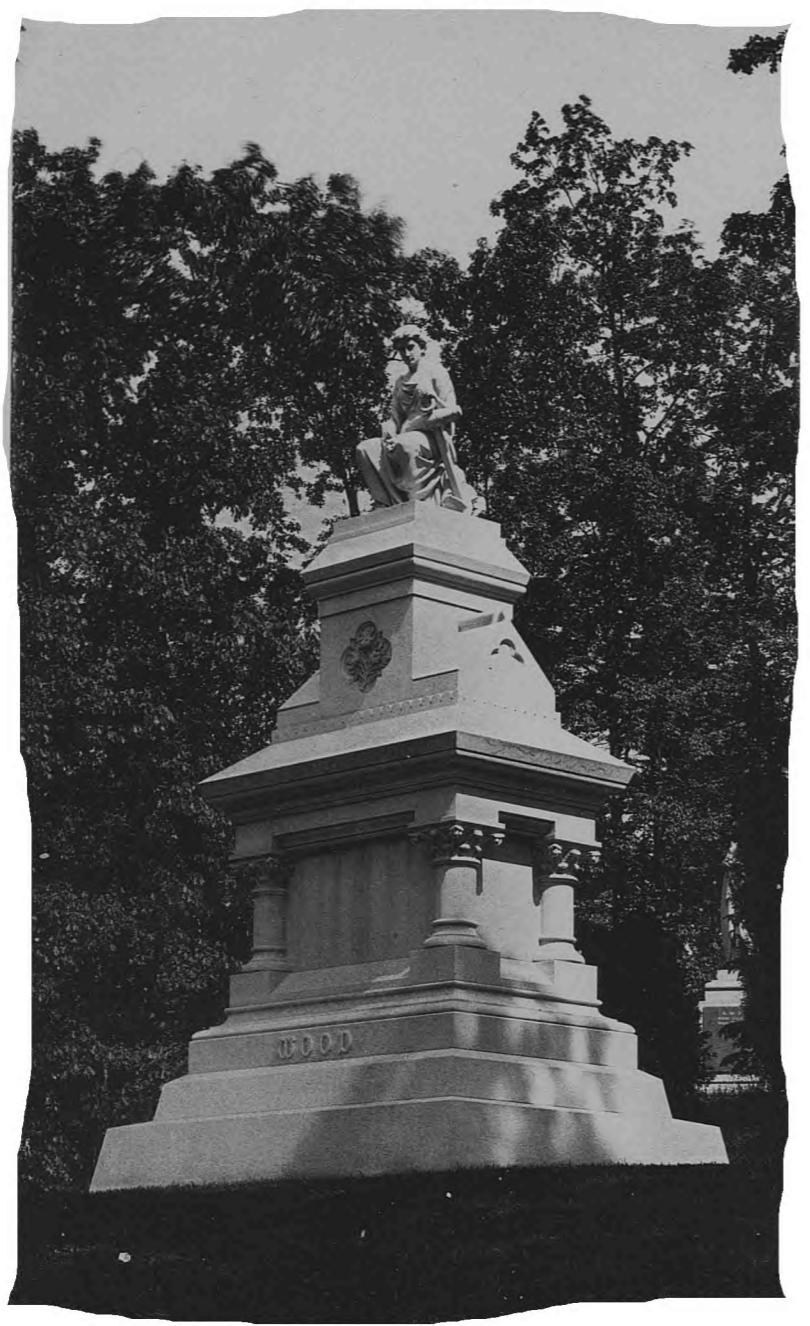


OAKWOOD CHAPEL AND RECEIVING VAULT.

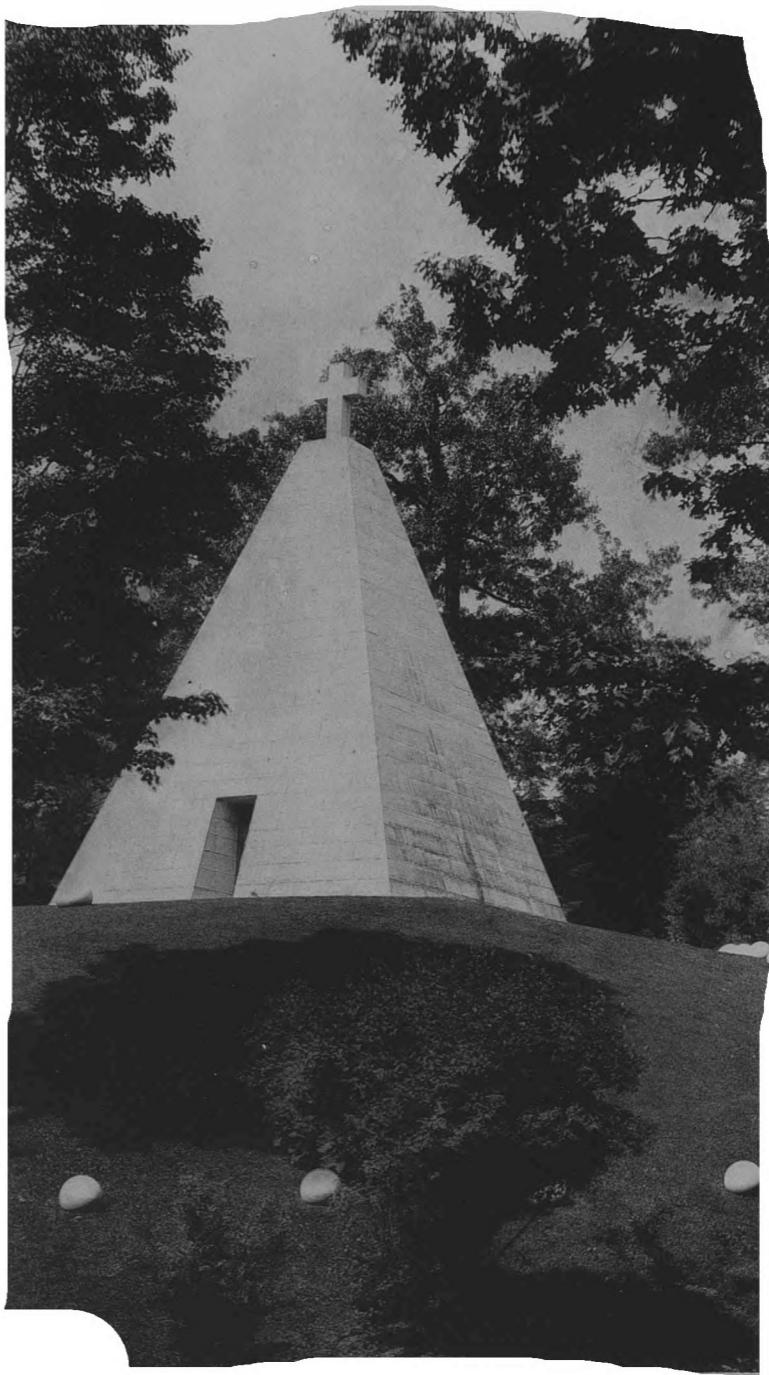
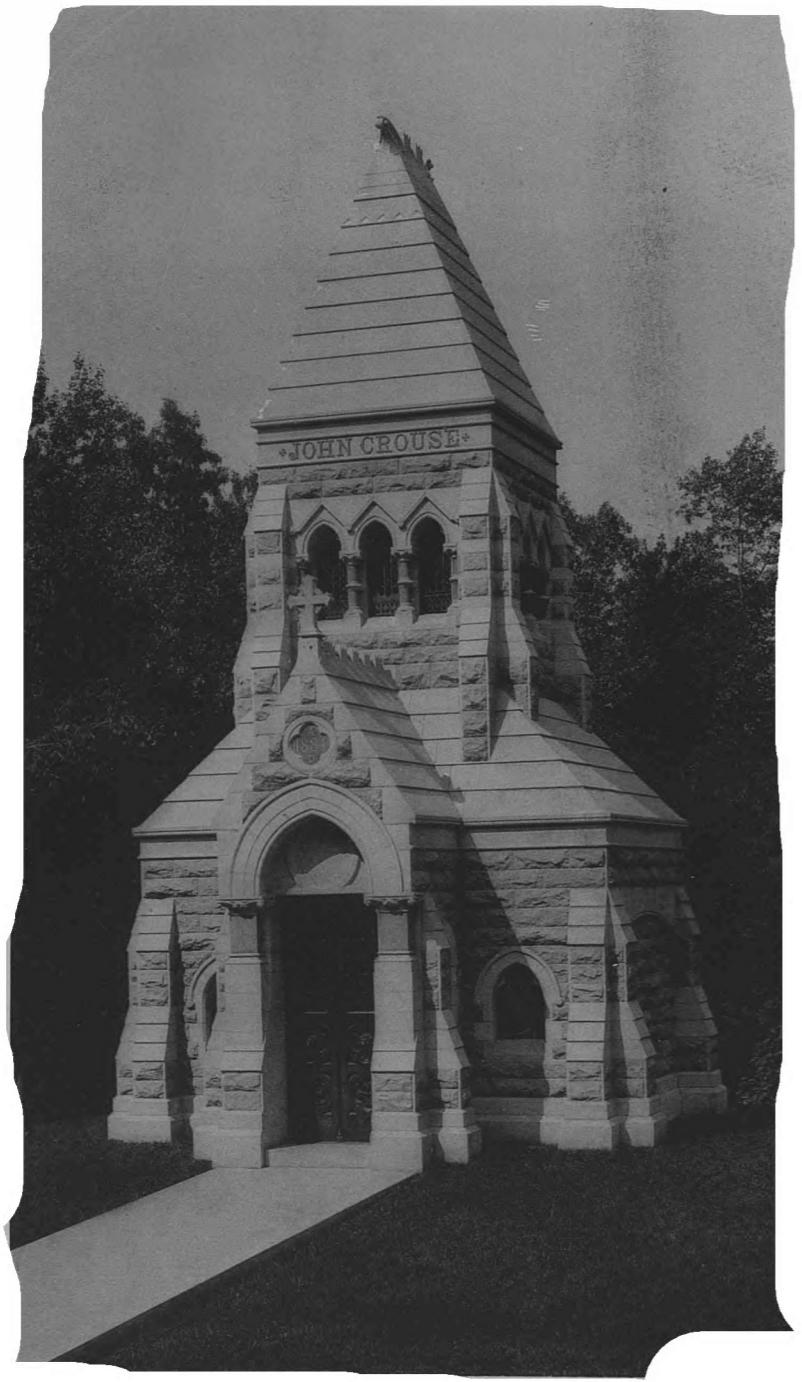


SCENES IN OAKWOOD CEMETERY

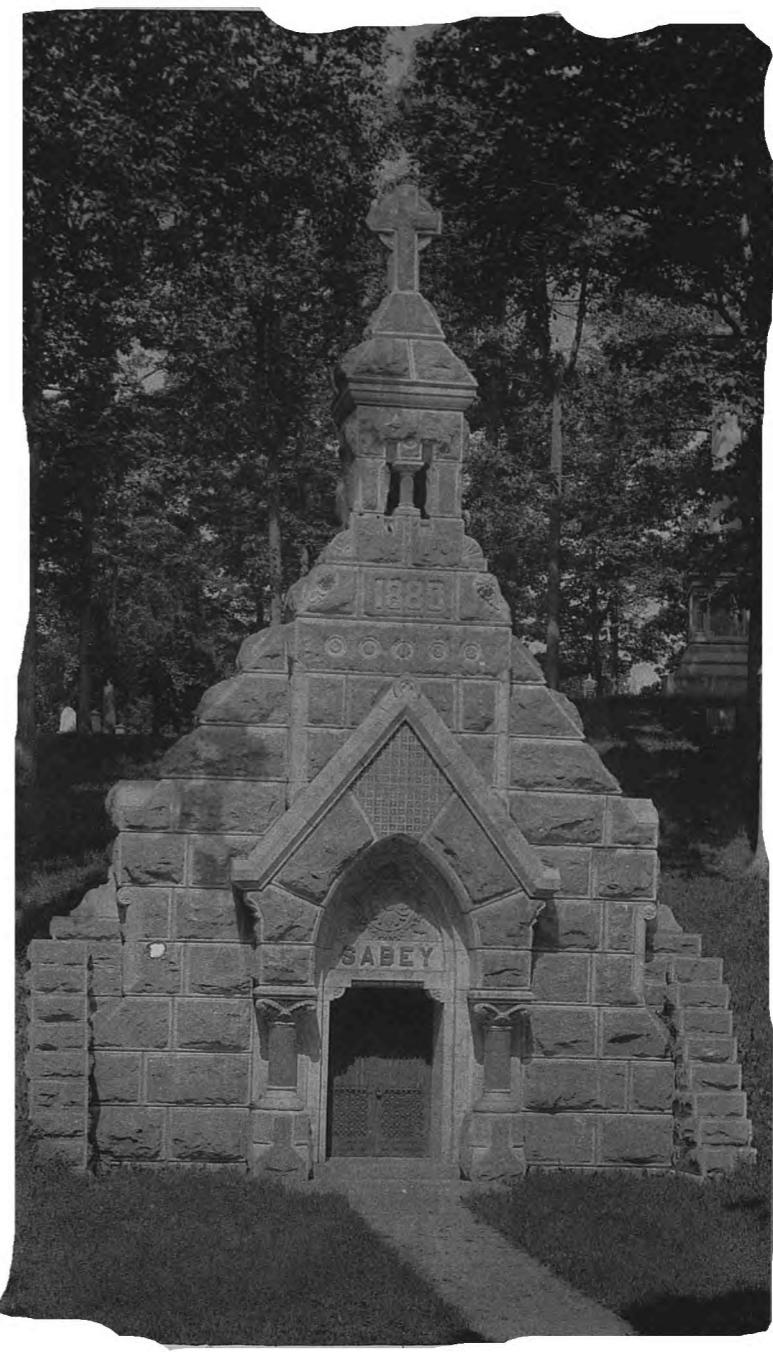
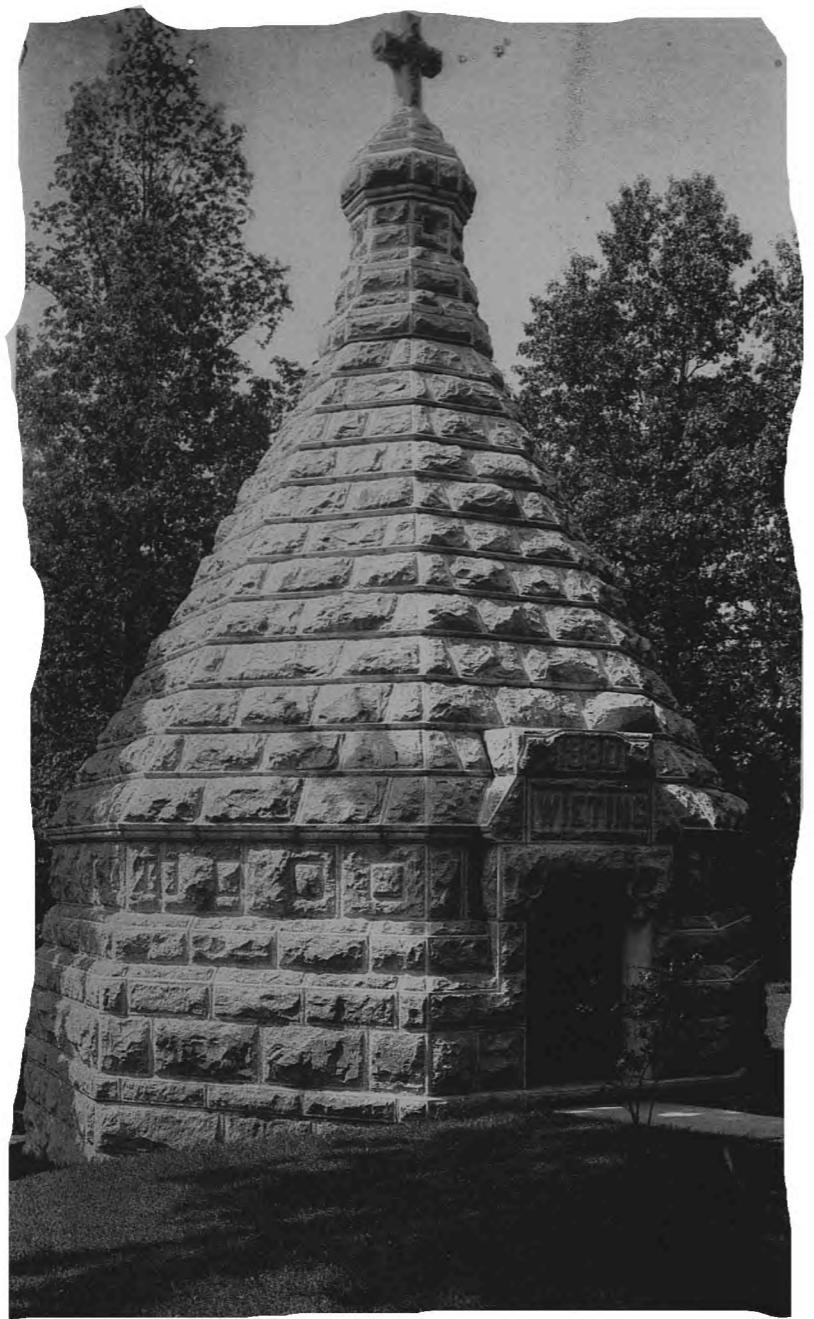




SCENES IN OAKWOOD CEMETERY.



SCENES IN OAKWOOD CEMETERY



SCENES IN OAKWOOD CEMETERY



Looking East on Canal from Clinton Street Bridge, showing Onondaga County  
Savings Bank and Syracuse Savings Bank Buildings



LOOKING NORTH ON CLINTON FROM FAYETTE.



NORTH SALINA, LOOKING SOUTH FROM WOLF STREET.



LOOKING SOUTH ON SALINA STREET FROM GENESEE.



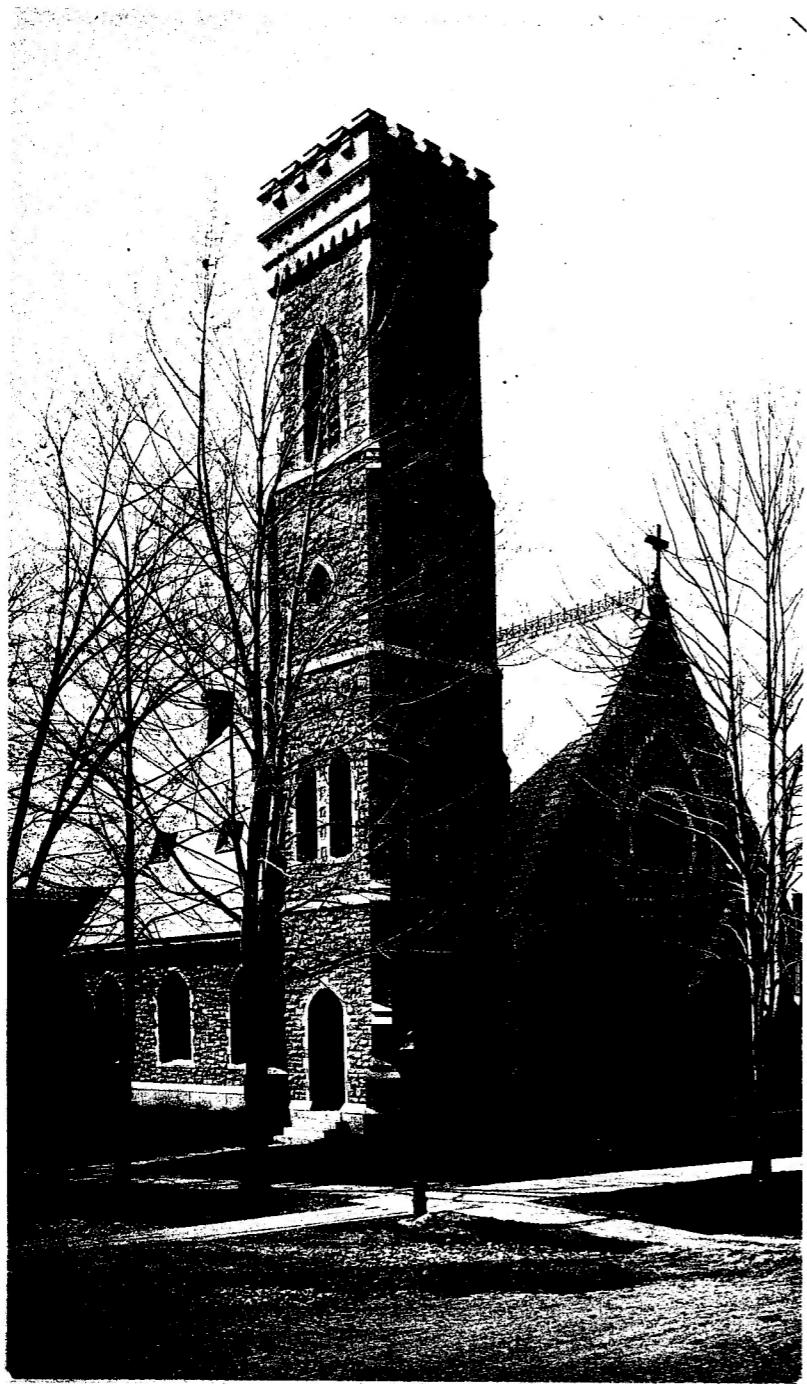
SCENE ON SOUTH SALINA STREET, LOOKING NORTH.



LOOKING NORTH ON SOUTH SALINA STREET FROM JEFFERSON.



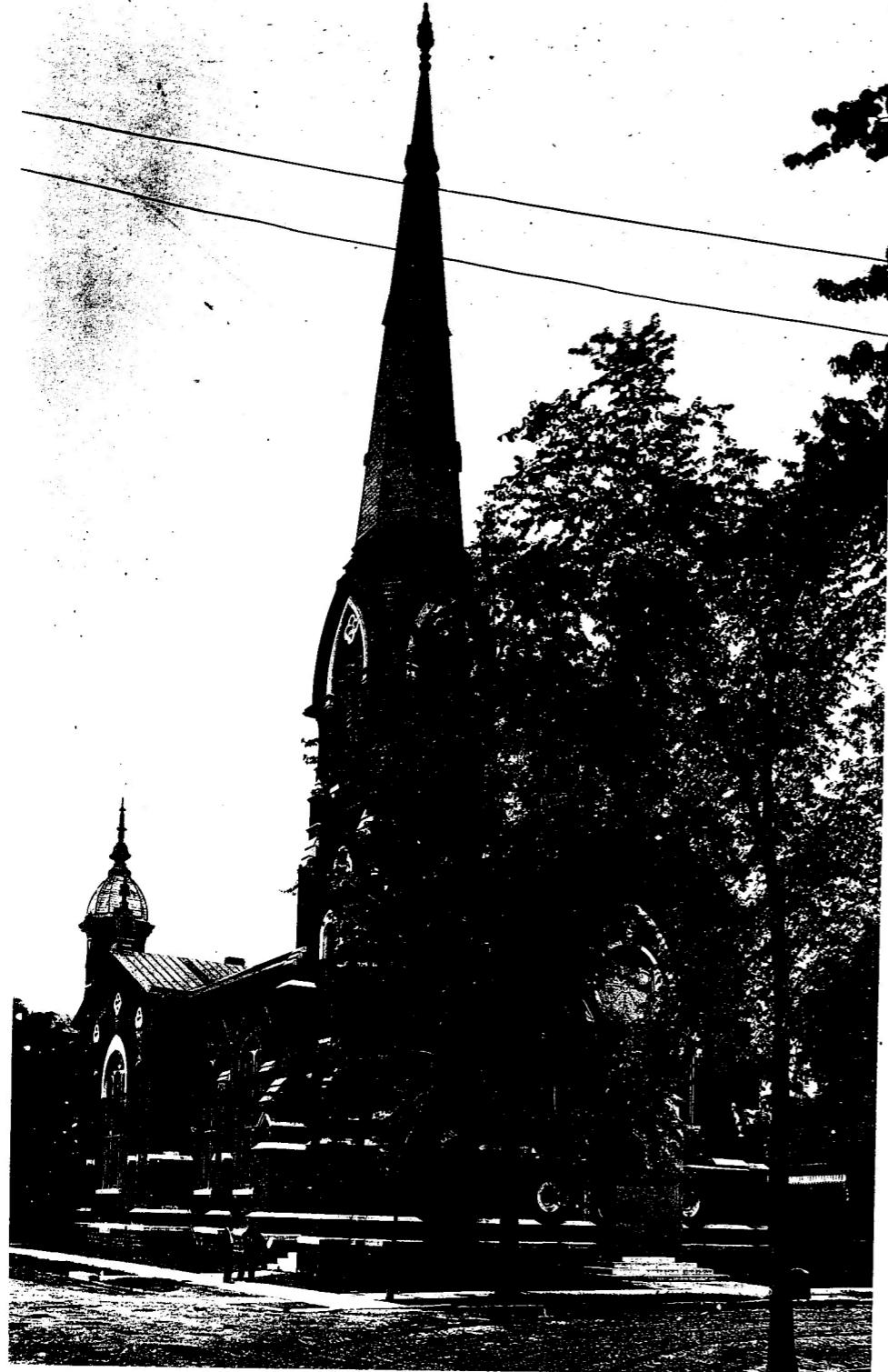
Looking North on South Warren Street, showing Y. M. C. A. and Crouse Buildings.



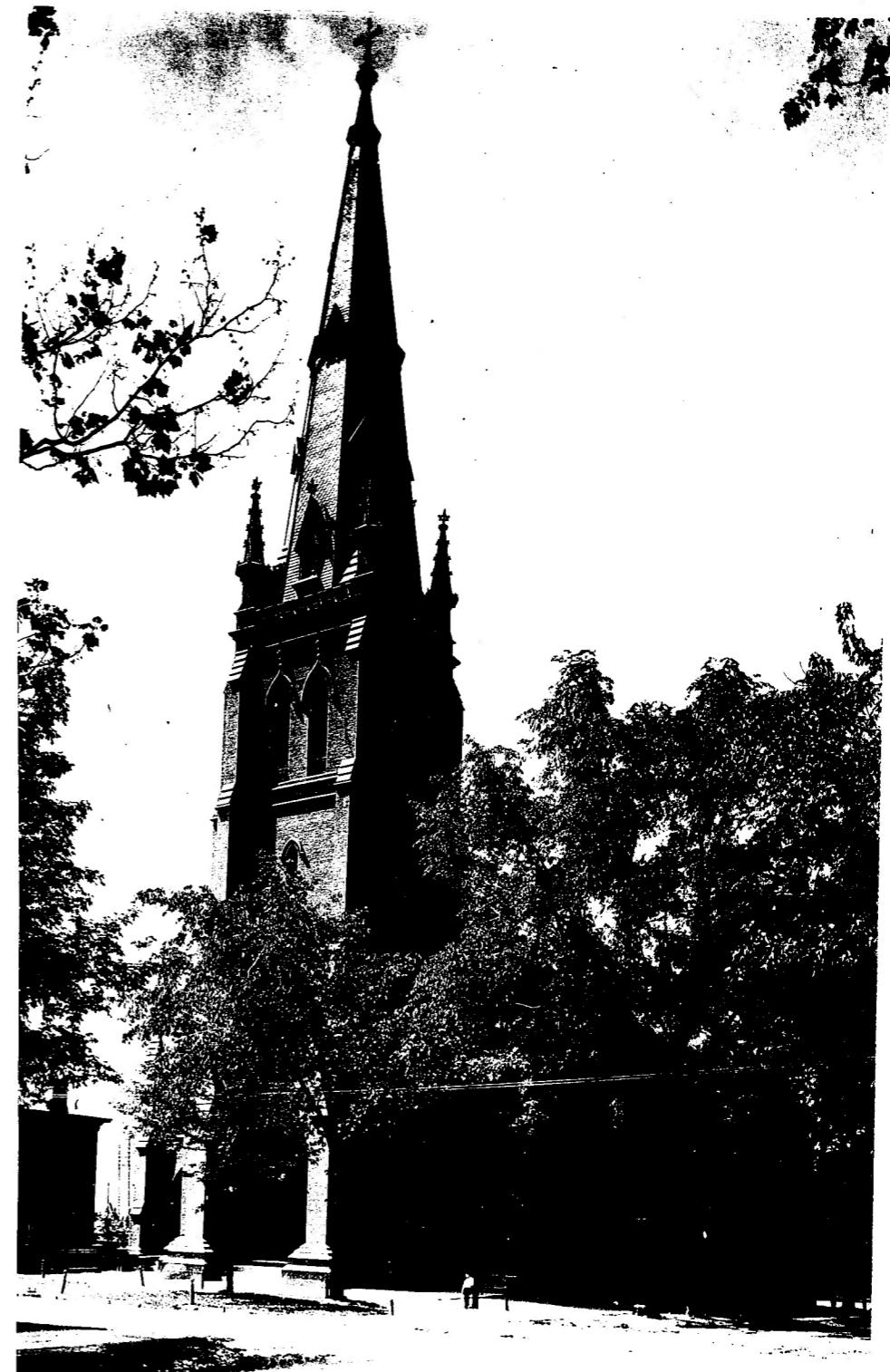
GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



UNIVERSITY AVE. M. E. CHURCH.



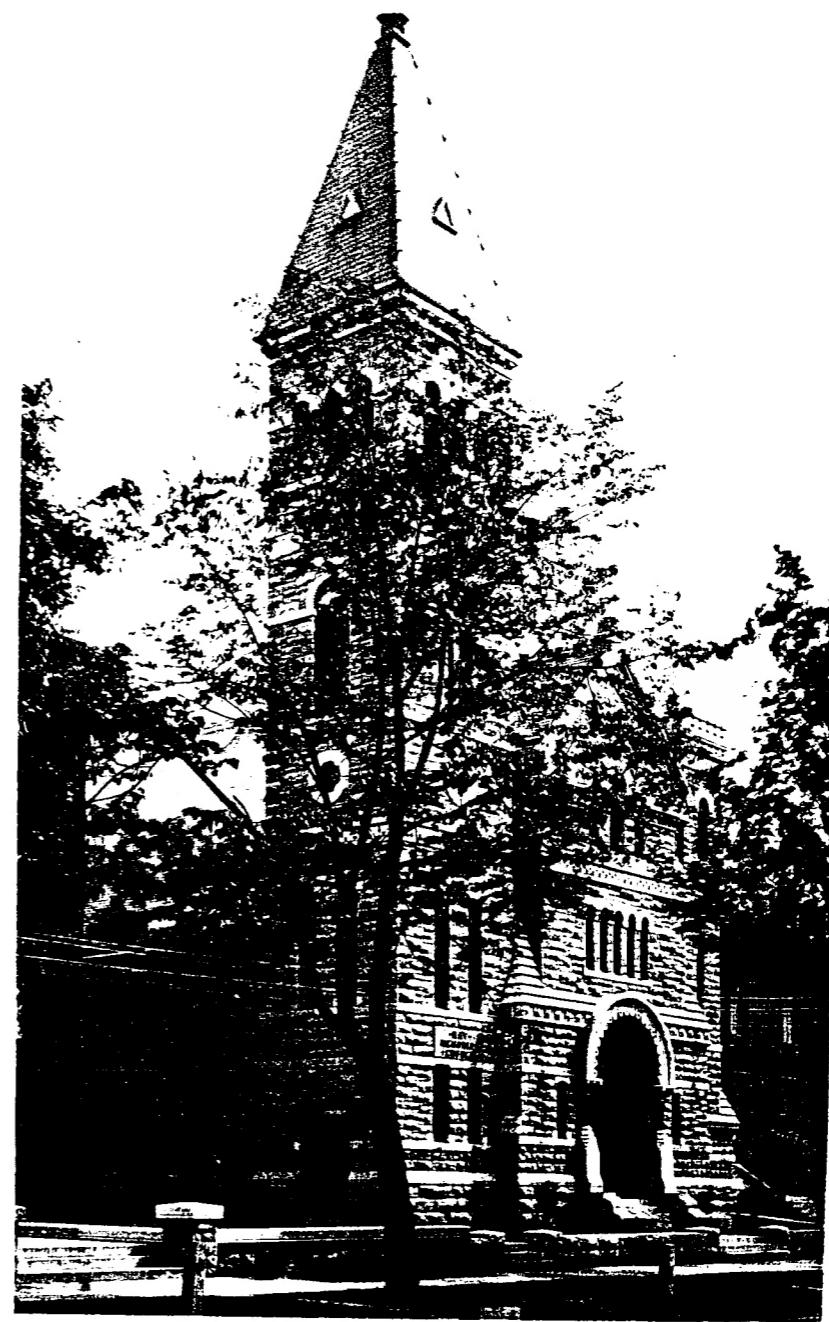
CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.



ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.



MAY MEMORIAL CHURCH.



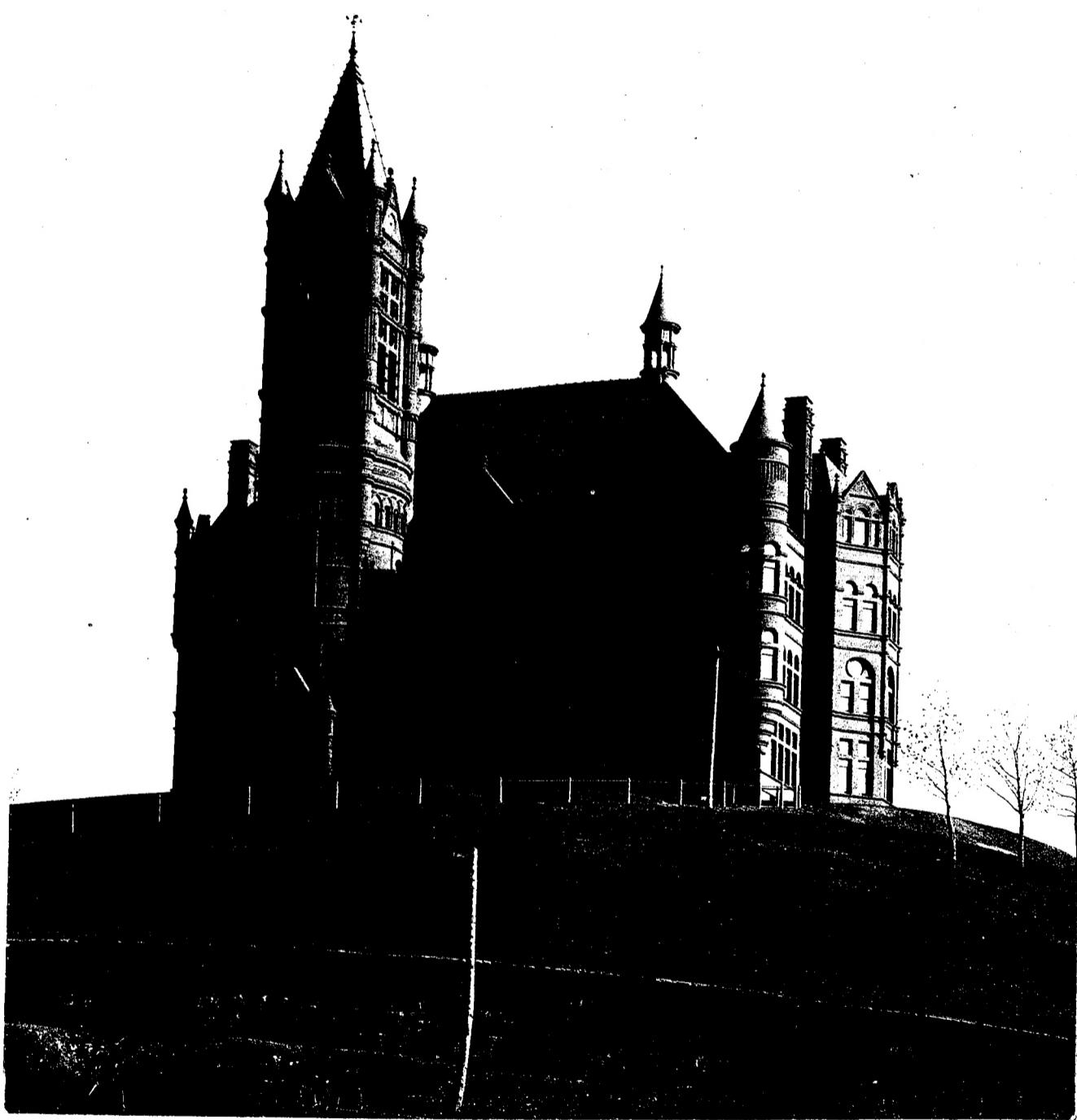
HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE.



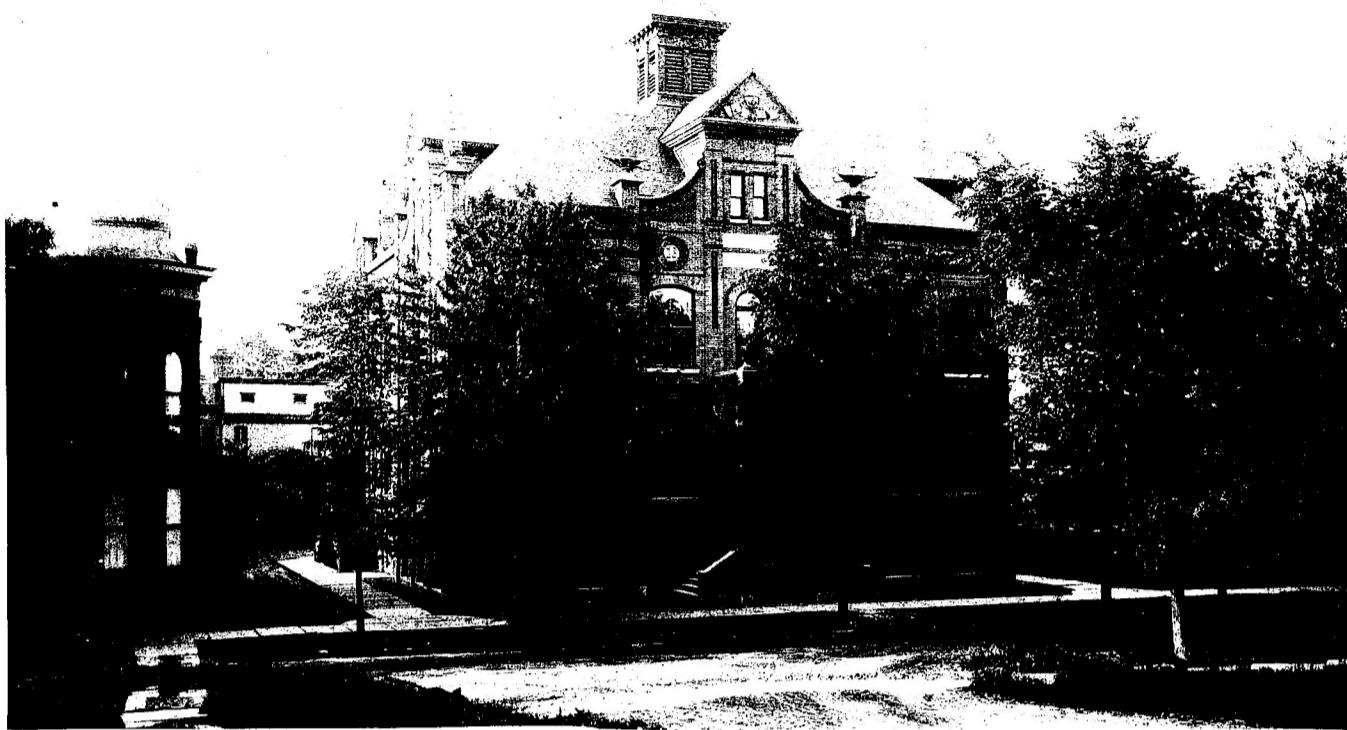
CHURCH AND SCHOOL OF ASSUMPTION.



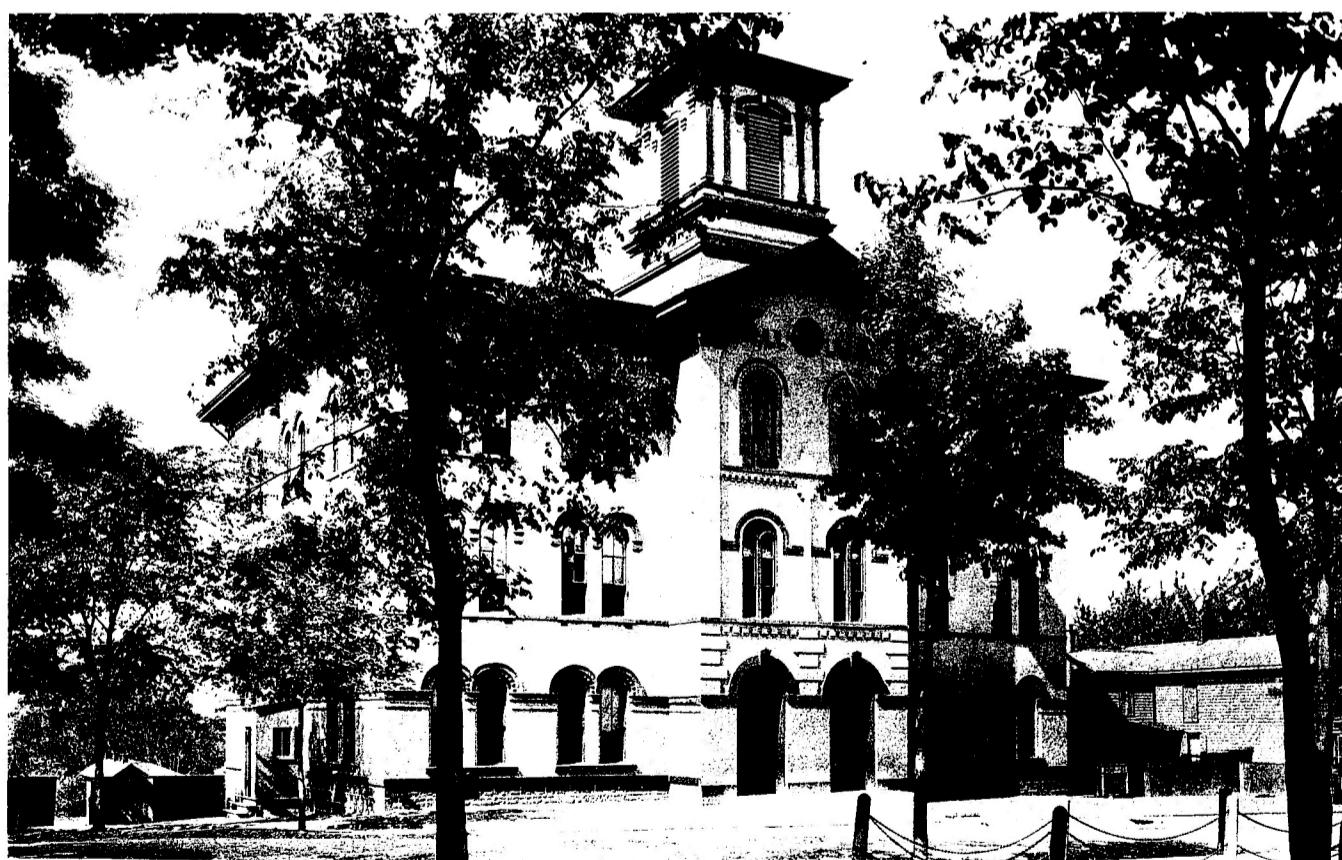
HALL OF LANGUAGES (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.)



CROUSE MEMORIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.



PREScott SCHOOL.



PORTER SCHOOL.



SEYMOUR SCHOOL.



ONONDAGA COUNTY ORPHAN ASYLUM.



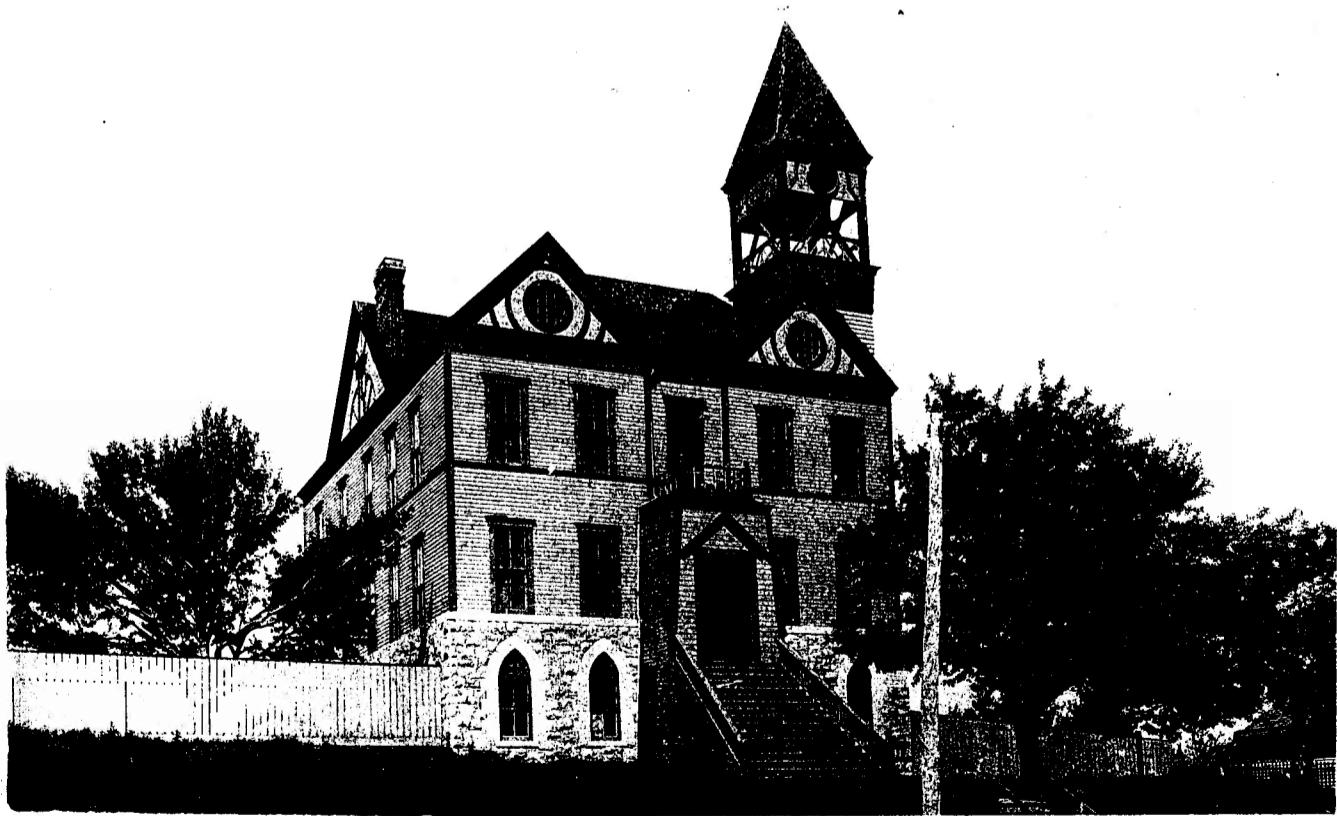
PUTNAM SCHOOL.



HYDE PLACE.



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL ASYLUM AND SCHOOL.



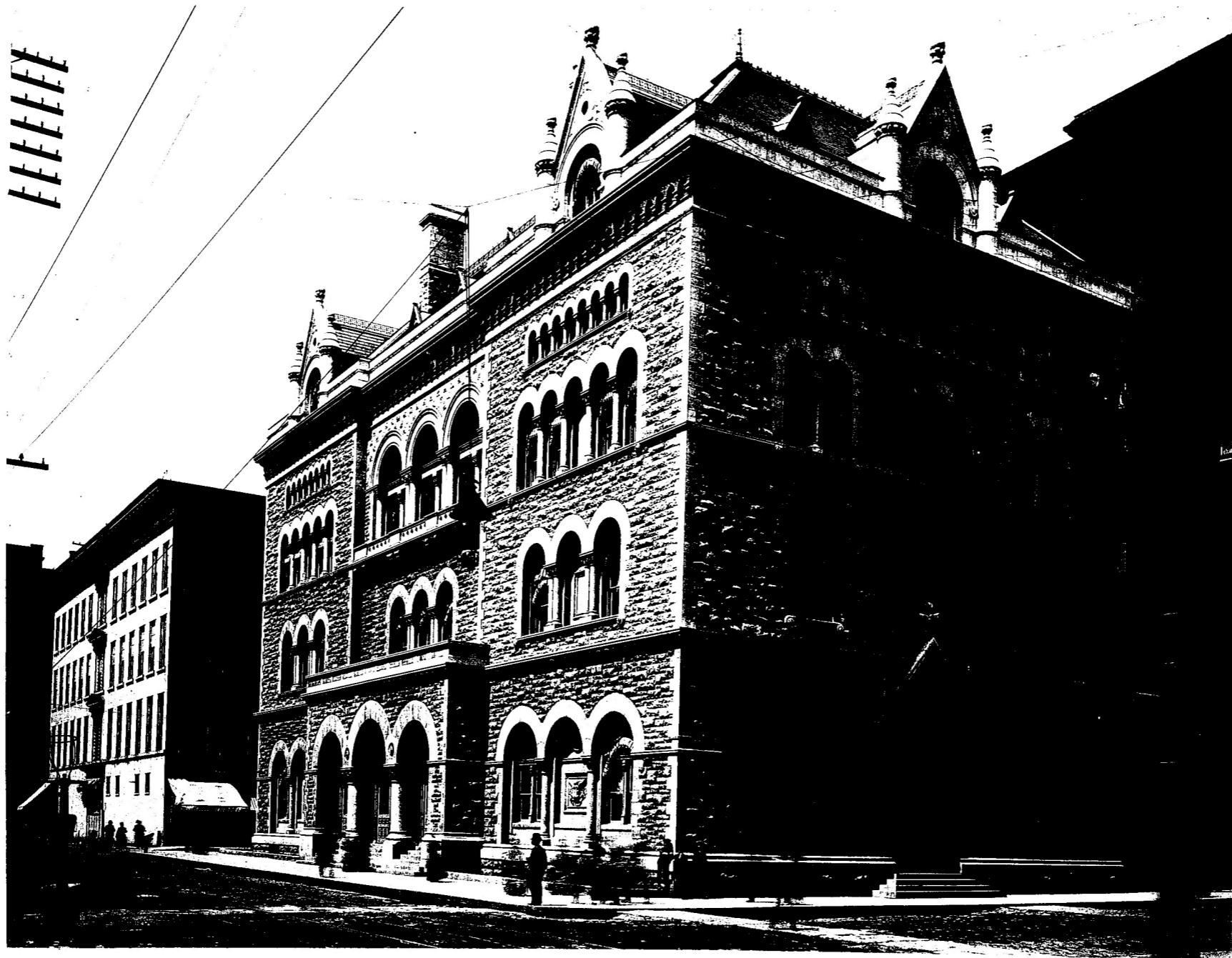
GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.



NEW YORK STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.



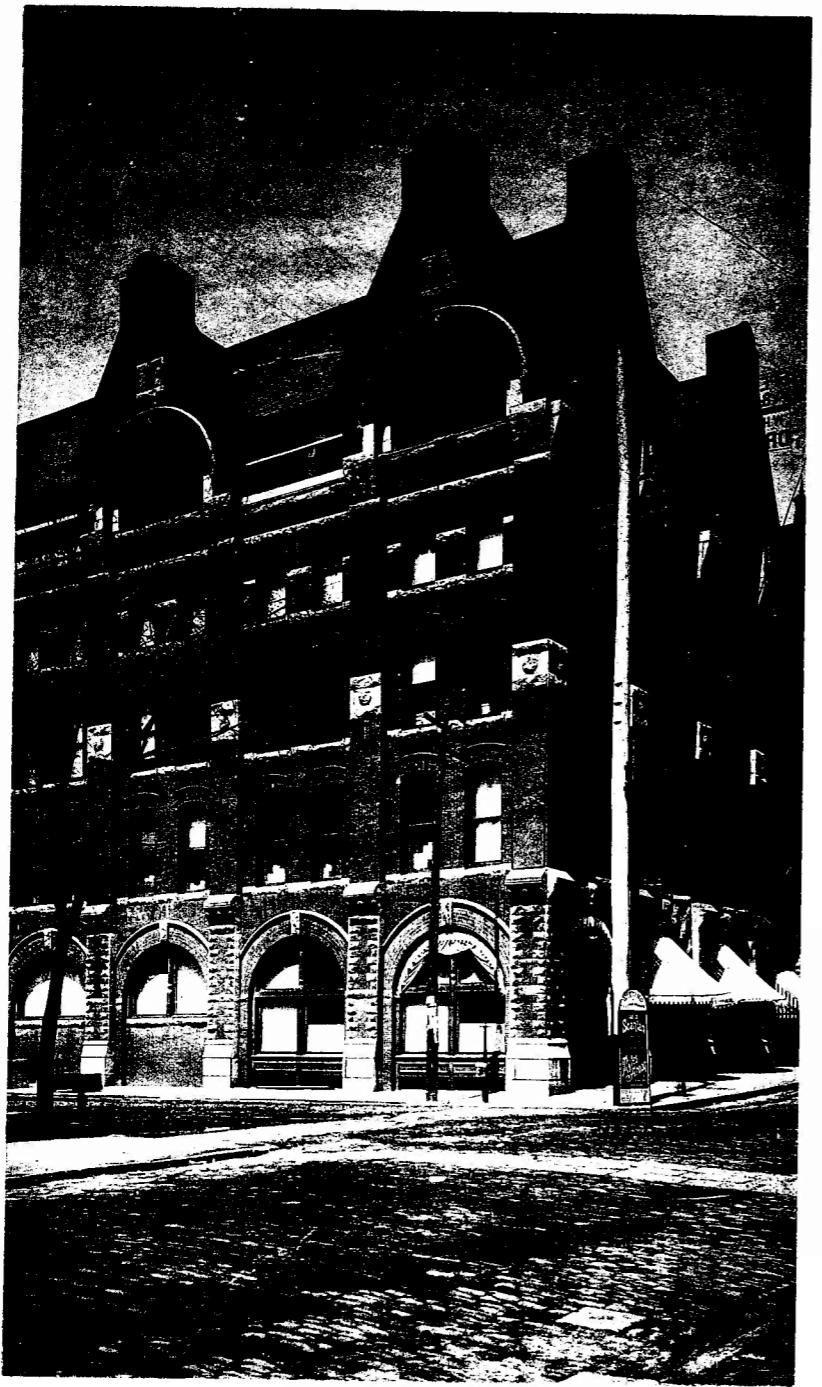
NEW YORK STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.



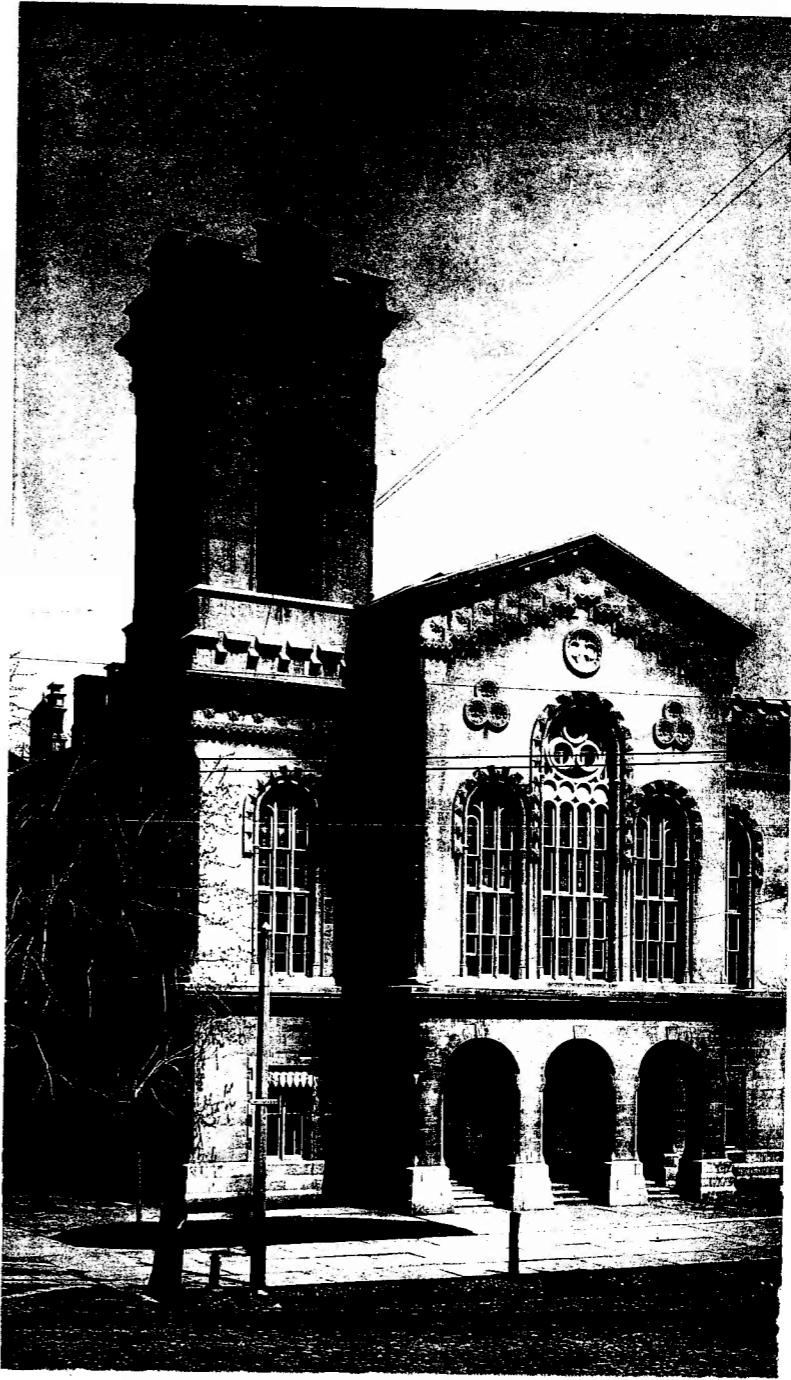
NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



COUNTY CLERK'S BUILDING.



SPERRY NEAL AND HYDE BLOCK.



COURT HOUSE.



REGIMENTAL ARMORY.



ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY.



WETTING BLOCK AND OPERA HOUSE.



ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL.



SCENE ON JAMES STREET.



RESIDENCE OF HON. NATHAN F. GRAVES.



JOY BUILDING.



BASTABLE BLOCK.



LELAND HOTEL.



BROWN PLACE.



SYRACUSE CYCLING CLUB.



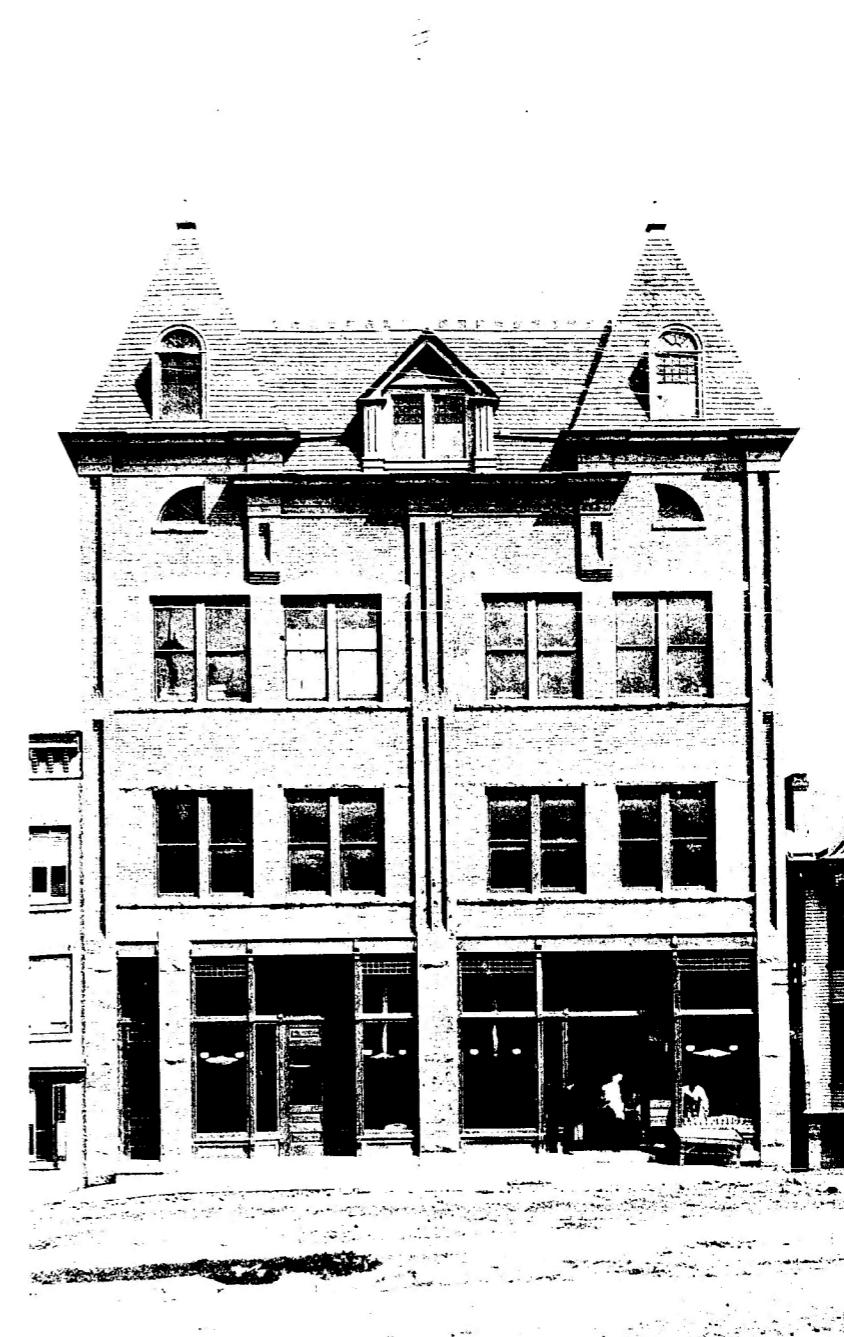
KERLEY BUILDING.



MARANGONE BLOCK AND ZENNER BLOCK.



CONGDON FLATS.



HOFMANN BROS. AND DRESCHER BUILDING.



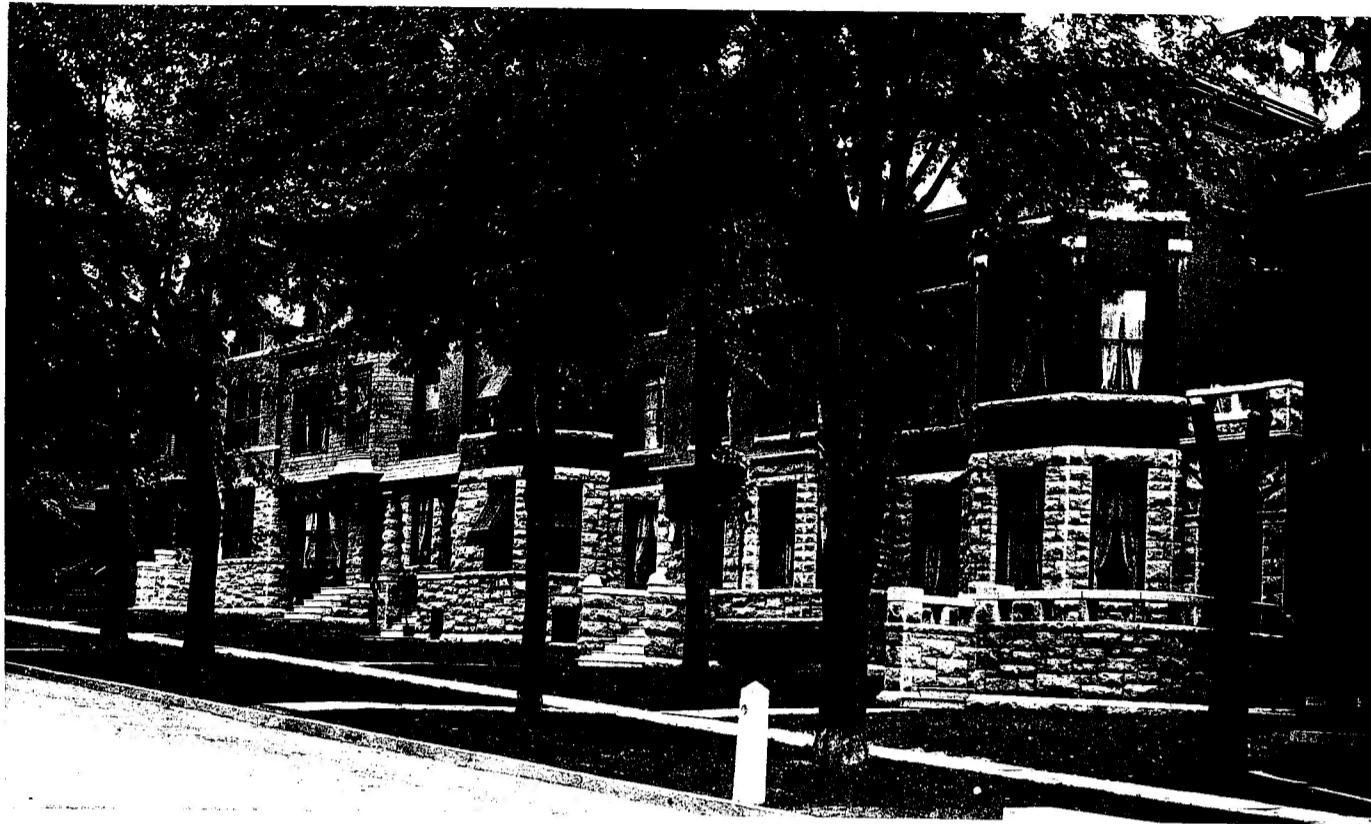
FLORENCE FLATS.



INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.



SMITH GUN WORKS.



HINE BLOCK.



McCARTHY PLACE.



RESIDENCE OF COL. J. S. CROUSE.



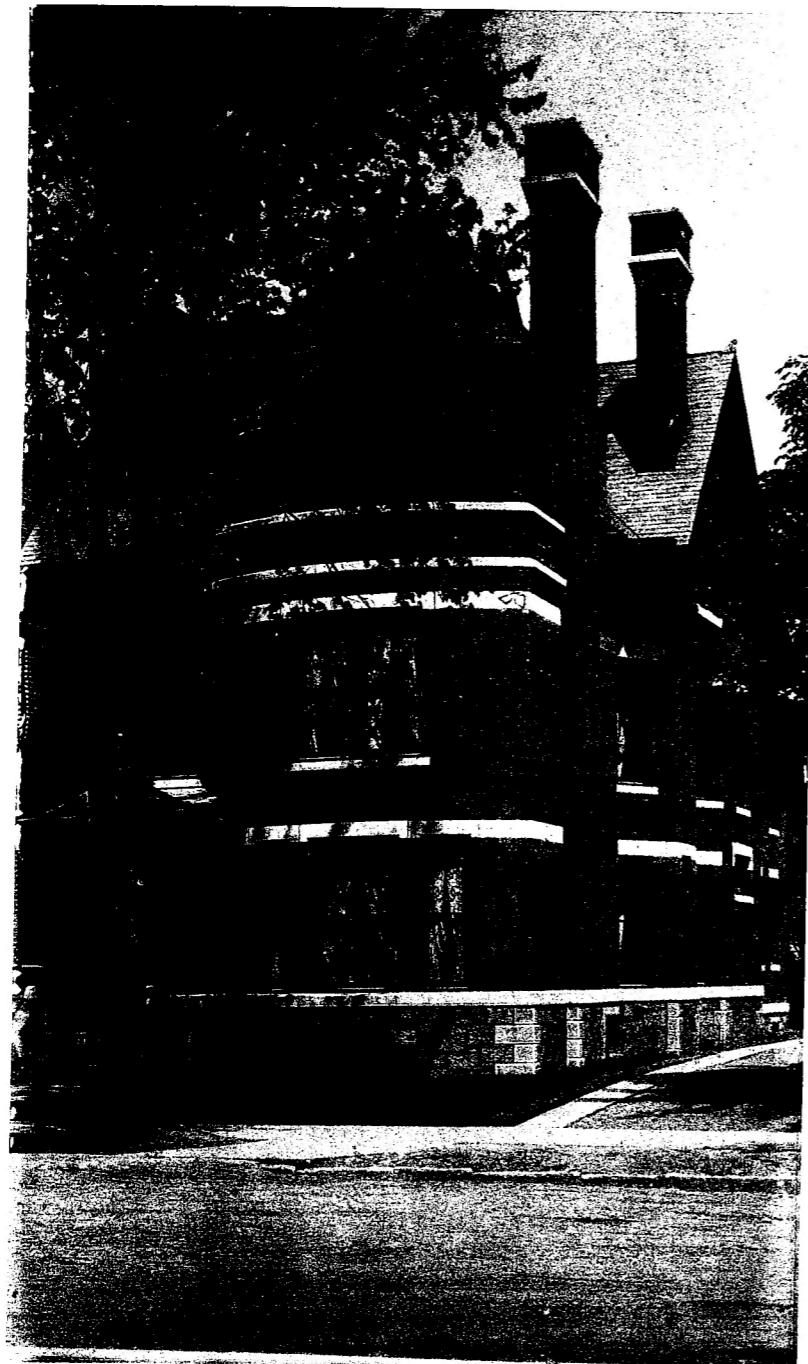
RESIDENCE OF G. C. GERE.



RESIDENCE OF D. M. LANIGAN.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN GREENWAY.



RESIDENCE OF FRED. H. BENEDICT.



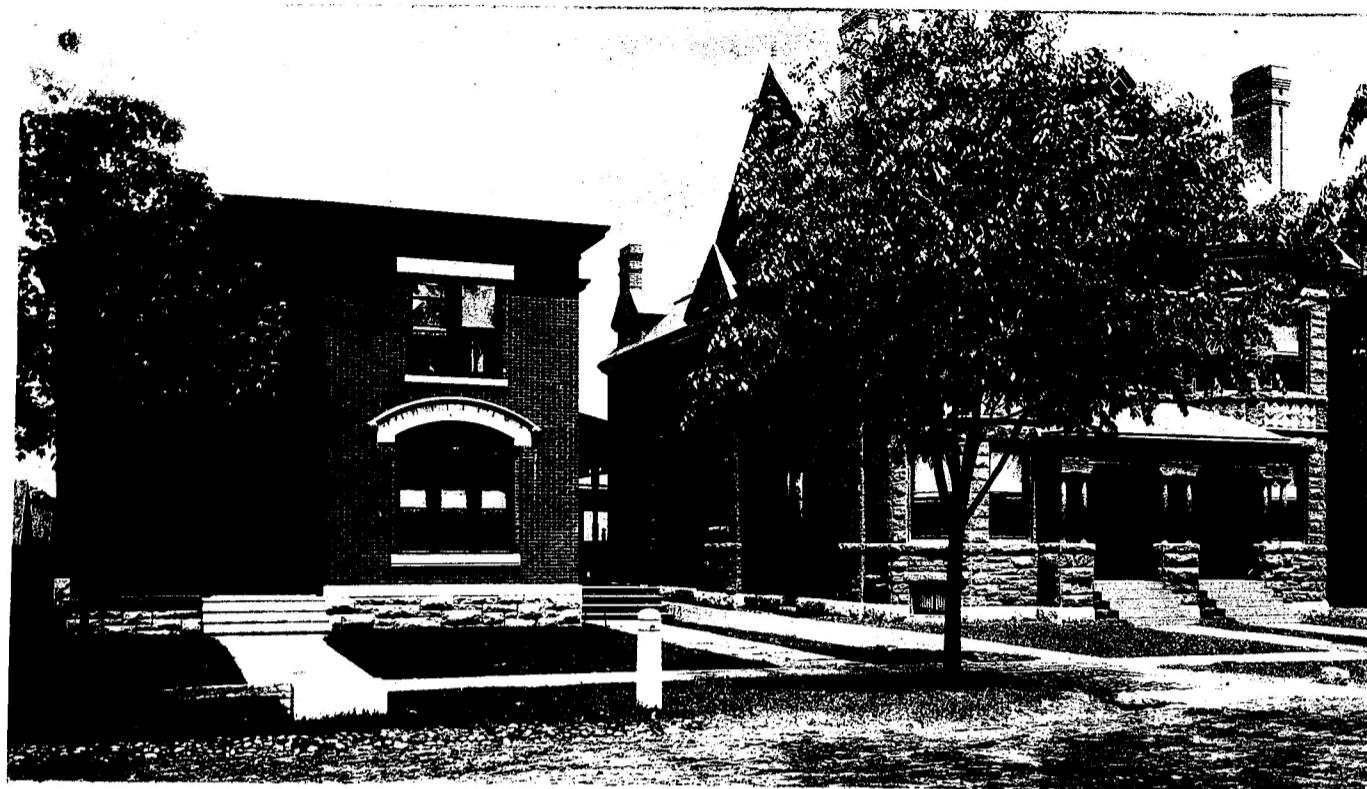
RESIDENCE OF FRANK DIEL.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES WESTFALL.



RESIDENCE OF S. W. MASON.



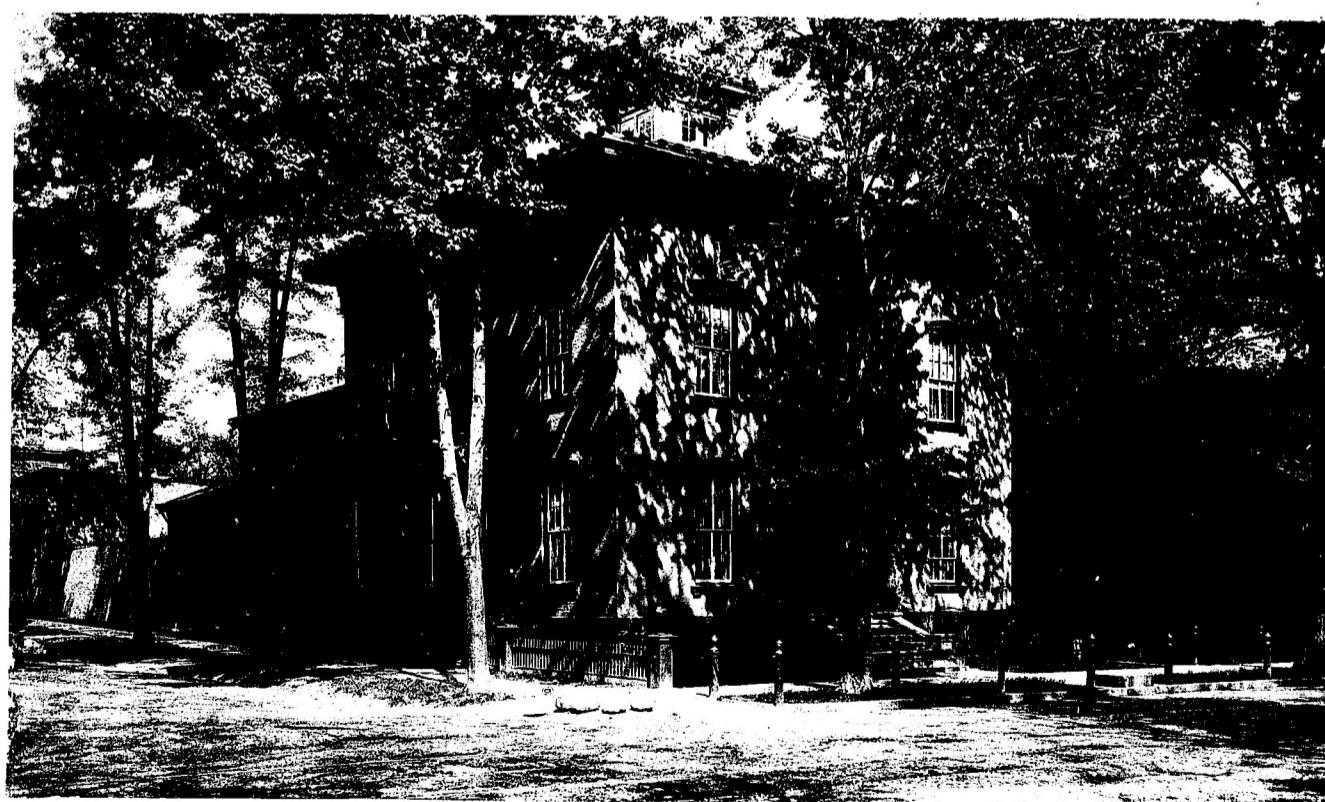
RESIDENCES OF WM. CRABTREE.



RESIDENCES MRS. H. D. DENISON AND C. A. DENISON.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE McCHESNEY.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES LEIGHTON.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE BARNES.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. PENN.



CENTURY CLUB.



RESIDENCES OF D. B. SALMON AND JNO. DUNN, JR.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. D. WHEDON.



SCENE ON WEST ONONDAGA ST.



RESIDENCES OF E. E. PRICE AND F. A. PRICE.



FRAZER BLOCK.



RESIDENCE OF CAROLINE A. LONGSTREET.



RESIDENCE OF L. S. DENISON.



RESIDENCE OF JACOB AMOS.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES F. SAUL.